**HENNESSY'S**
THREE STAR
**BRANDY.**
**Insist upon having it.**

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,271—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
**THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Sep. | BALLAARAT | 4890 | ......... | ...... |
| 10th " | ORIENTAL | 5284 | MOLDAVIA | 9500 |
| 17th " | VICTORIA | 6522 | ......... | ...... |
| 24th " | ARCADIA | 6603 | MARMORA | 10509 |
| 1st Oct. | ORIENTAL | 5284 | ......... | ...... |
| 8th " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | HIMALAYA | 6898 |
| 15th " | PERSIA | 7951 | ......... | ...... |
| 22nd " | ARCADIA | 6603 | INDIA | 7911 |
| 29th " | ARABIA | 7903 | ......... | ...... |
| 5th Nov. | CALEDONIA | 7558 | BRITANNIA | 6525 |
| 12th " | MONGOLIA | 9505 | ......... | ...... |
| 19th " | ARCADIA | 6603 | OCEANA | 6610 |
| 26th " | EGYPT | 7912 | ......... | ...... |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 1st September, 1904.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ARMAND-BEHIC | 6,635 | Guionnet | 8th Sep. 1904. |
| NERA | 5,876 | Chevallier | 6th Oct. 1904. |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,248 | Gregorj | 3rd Nov. 1904. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Charbonnel, to sail on or about the 16th Sept., 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | F. Mosca | 4,119 | 1st Oct. 1904. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| NIPPON | D. Mistrorigo | 6,317 | 8th Oct. 1904 |
| † AUSTRIA | R. Colledani | 7,587 | 8th Nov. " |

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 400 | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE | P. Berberovich | 4,247 | 27th Sep 1904. |

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 3rd Sept, on arrival of the English Mail,

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th Sept. at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th Sept. at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBUNDER MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,400 tons, on or about 7th Sept. (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGAO, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,300 tons, on or about 20th Sept.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,800 tons, on or about 7th Sept.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st September, 1904.

### KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 1st September, 1904.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

| Steamer. | Tons. | Capt. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. S. SULTAN | 2084 | Burmeister | 8th Sept 1904 |
| S. S. SOMALI | 2655 | Volkertsen | 26th do. |

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Modews Street, Bombay, 5th August, 1904.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| LEVANZO | 5,000 | ......... | 15th Sept. 1904. |
| R. RUBATTINO | 4,580 | M. Saporiti | 15th Oct. 1904. |
| D. BALDUINO | 4,580 | O. Canepa | 15th Nov. 1904. |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single tickets | Rs. 600 | Rs. 350 | Rs. 165 |
| Return tickets available 2 years | " 900 | " 525 | |

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| CAPRI | 6,000 | G. Belsito | 17th Sept. 1904. |
| ISCHIA | 6,000 | D. Magazzini | 17th Oct. 1904. |
| CAPRI | 6,000 | G. Belsito | 17th Nov. 1904. |

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

### NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

### CUTLER PALMER & CO.,

THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA.
ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815 ; AT BOMBAY 1842.

SOLE AGENTS
SAMUEL ALLSOPP & SON'S
LAGER BEER.

| | |
|---|---|
| INVALIDS PORT, | PALL MALL Whisky. |
| An Unrivalled Wine. | A Club Whisky "Primus in Indis" |
| DINNER SHERRY. | OLD TOM GIN. |
| Strongly recommended. | "Three Cat Brand." |

PURE CIDER CO.'S
CIDER.
HOT WEATHER DRINK.

15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

### McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS
MADE OF THE
FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES:—

"MULETA" Principes
4⅜ inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.
"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4⅜ inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.
"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4⅜ inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.
"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.
Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.
TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!

### DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition, Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

### THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and ozidize. — Rs. 23 — and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| 30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay... | 11 | 14 |
| 3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post ... | 3 | 0 |
| 6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do. | 5 | 10 |

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

### MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| MONGINI BROTHERS | FOR ICES. |
| MONGINI BROTHERS | FOR CAKES. |
| MONGINI BROTHERS | FOR SWEETS. |
| MONGINI BROTHERS | FOR CHOCOLATES. |
| MONGINI BROTHERS | FOR CONFECTIONERY. |

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

### NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS:

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

### Horlick's Malted Milk

Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form. Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody, is prepared instantly with water.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
Or of HORLICK'S FOOD CO., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### GENERAL AVERAGE S. S "TIENTSIN."

CONSIGNEES are desired TO SEND in any CLAIMS duly supported by the necessary Documents, to the Undersigned, before the 21st September, after which date no claims will be admitted.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent,
P. and O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 1st September, 1904.

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### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

### EXPRESS TRAINS FOR POONA RACES.

AS the FIRST RACE at Poona, on SATURDAY, the 3rd September, 1904, is at 3-30 P.M. Madras Time, instead of 3-45 P.M., the two Race Express Trains from BOMBAY on that particular day, the 3rd September, 1904, will LEAVE VICTORIA TERMINUS 15 minutes in advance of the usual time, viz, 11-10 and 11-45 Railway Time instead of at 11-25 and 12-0 Railway Time. The trains will reach Poona at 14-15 and 14-45.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 31st August, 1904.

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### POONA RACES AND STEEPLE-CHASES.

21st, 24th, 26th and 28th SEPTEMBER, AND 1st AND 3rd OCTOBER, 1904.

OWNERS are reminded that 3rd and Final Entries CLOSE on TUESDAY, 6th September, 1904.

CURSETJEE DHUNJEESHAW,
*for* Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 30th August, 1904.

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### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY, (INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION,)

### TEAK AND SAL LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his Office Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of September, 1904, for the supply up to :—

300 Tons of MOULMEIN TEAK LOGS,

of the best quality for immediate delivery at the Company's Locomotive Premises at Parel. Tenderers to state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft. The Moulmein Teak to be supplied should include at least 50 tons of Logs not less than 35 feet each in length and should be generally of a superior grain. Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of the shipment showing clearly that the Timber tendered is Moulmein.

2. Also for the supply up to :

50 Tons of SAL LOGS and 150 Tons of JUNGLE TEAK LOGS. } Delivered at the Company's Locomotive Premises at Parel

and

200 Tons of SAL LOGS, and 100 Tons of JUNGLE TEAK LOGS. } Delivered at the Company's Locomotive Premises at Jhansi,

of the best quality for immediate delivery at the respective places indicated opposite. The Sal Logs to be supplied should be each 20 feet long and 6 feet centre girth and the Jungle Teak Logs should be round and should average quite 50 cubic feet each and not less than 5 feet centre girth. Tenders must be accompanied by specifications.

3. Tenderers to quote a rate per ton of 50 cubic feet.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, but reserves to himself the right to accept any one or more items from a tender without reference to the other item or items on the same Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 1st September, 1904.

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### CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

### NOTICE.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by Section 12, Clause (*a*), of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, (VIII of 1904), and with reference to the election of ORDINARY FELLOWS to be held within the period of one year after the commencement of the said Act, His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to direct that of the ten Ordinary Fellows who under section 6, Sub-section (I), Clause (*a*), are, after the expiration of the said period, to be elected by registered Graduates, five shall be elected by Masters or Holders of a higher degree in some Faculty or Bachelors who graduated before the year 1867.

As regards eligibility for election, His Excellency the Chancellor considers that the electors would do wisely to make their choice from among Masters or Holders of a higher degree in some Faculty or Bachelors who graduated before the year 1867.

The election will take place at the Senate House, College Square, on Monday, the 26th September, 1904.

Every Candidate for election must be nominated by a Master or Holder of a higher degree in some Faculty or a Bachelor who graduated before the year 1867, and no person will be allowed to nominate more than one candidate. The nomination of a candidate shall be made in writing, which shall be signed by the person making the nomination. No special form is provided for the purpose. Nomination in any form will be accepted provided that it gives the name, degree and year of graduation, of the person who is nominated, and also of the person who nominates. The nomination should be, on the face of it, addressed to the Registrar, Calcutta University, and must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 10th September, 1904.

On and after the 12th September, voting papers containing the names of the Candidates nominated will, on application, be supplied by the Registrar. An application for a voting paper will not, for obvious reasons, be attended to, unless it contains the full name of the applicant written legibly, his degree, the year in which it was obtained and his present address. The voting paper must be filled up and signed in the presence of the Registrar at the Senate House on the 26th September, 1904, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M.; but Graduates who will not be able to appear in person before the Registrar may fill up and sign their voting papers in the presence of a Magistrate, a Judge, a Subordinate Judge or a Munsiff (excluding Village Munsiffs). In the absence of a Magisterial or Judicial officer of the rank aforesaid in a Native State, the signature must be acknowledged before the Chief Minister or the Chief Magisterial officer of the State. The officer before whom such acknowledgment is made, or the Registrar, as the case may be, shall then countersign the voting paper, as having been signed before him by the person whose signature it bears. A voter exercising the functions of a Magisterial or Judicial officer of the rank aforesaid will not be competent to countersign his own voting paper. Each voter shall be entitled to vote for five candidates, but no voter shall be allowed to give more than one vote in favour of any one candidate. All voting papers duly signed and countersigned as aforesaid must reach the Registrar not later than 3 P.M., on MONDAY, the 26th September, after which no voting paper, which is not signed in the presence of the Registrar, will be accepted. Graduates who are not known to the officer in whose presence they intend to fill up and sign their voting papers must bring with them their Diplomas or other satisfactory proof of identity.

K. C. BANURJI,
Registrar, Calcutta University.

Senate House, the 1st September, 1904.

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### THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June, 1904 at the rate of Rupees (60) Sixty per whole share and Rupees (30) Thirty per half share, will, on production of Share Certificates, be paid at the Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 12th day of September 1904, between the hours of 12 NOON and 3 P. M., to those Shareholders whose names will have stood on the Register of the Company on the 4th Instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 5th to MONDAY the 12th Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
MORARJEE GOCULDASS & CO.,
Agents
THE SHOLAPOOR S. and W. Co., Ld.

Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, 1st September, 1904.

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### VICTORIA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE AND MEMORIAL FUND, MADRAS.

THE COUNCIL of the INSTITUTE is prepared to receive tenders for the erection of the VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL, MADRAS, in accordance with the plans and specifications prepared by its ARCHITECT, H. IRWIN, Esq., C.I.E.

TENDERS, which should state specifically the date on which the tenderer proposes to commence work and the date by which he undertakes to complete it will be received by the Undersigned up to the morning of SATURDAY, 1st OCTOBER, on which date the Tenders will be opened by the Council.

COPIES of the PLANS, the SPECIFICATION of work and of the SCHEDULE of QUANTITIES, and the form of Contract can be obtained on PAYMENT of Rs. 25 per set from the Undersigned, who will also furnish any further information required.

JOHN ADAM Esq.,
Honorary Secretary.
Shawfield, Marshall's Road, Egmore, MADRAS.

Madras, 20th August, 1904.

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### MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

### NOTICE.

### FOOD SUPPLIES AT THE DIFFERENT MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P. M. on THURSDAY, the 8th September, 1904, for the SUPPLY of diets, etc., to the different Municipal and Plague Hospitals from 1st October, 1904, to 30th September, 1905.

2. Form of contract, specification etc., can on payment of Rs. 2 be obtained from the Undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required in connection with this contract.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 to be paid into this Office in Cash or Public Securities, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. The successful Tenderer will be required to pay a further deposit of Rs. 500 as security for the due and faithful performance of the contract. The monthly supply bills will be subject to a deduction of 10 per cent until such deductions together with the sum of Rs. 1,000 deposited with the contract will make up 10 per cent on the contract amount.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
MANICKSHAH CAWASHAH,
For Chief Accountant.

Chief Accountant's Office, Bombay Municipality, 24th August, 1904.

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## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy, and efficacious Remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Re. 1 per bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, Bombay and Poona.

A Young Gentleman WANTS BOARD and LODGING in a good English Family. Please address, stating terms to Box "No. 1313 A.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED qualified HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS. Salary Rs. 35 per mensem. Apply with copies of diploma and testimonials to BHOPAWAR AGENCY SURGEON, Sirdarpore, via Mhow, Central India.

TUTOR WANTED.—A graduate of an English University, to teach English, Games, Riding, &c., to the four young sons of an Indian Prince, for about six months. Salary up to Rs. 300 per month according to qualifications. Board and lodgings free. Apply, with copies of testimonials to "1320 S." Advt, Dept., "Bombay Gazette,"

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette,"

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring at good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad Deccan.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Monsoon Weather.—The splendid lighting of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' STUDIO, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, enables them to secure the finest results in Portraiture during the cloudy weather.—Lift always available.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Masagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandverg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle. Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms;—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Re. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

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SEYMOUR DOVE AND CO.,

PIANO AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT IMPORTERS.

REPAIRS, TUNINGS, etc.,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

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WAR TELEGRAMS!

WAR TELEGRAMS!!

WAR TELEGRAMS

THE LATEST WAR NEWS For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to any Address in the Fort.

Subscriptions are now being Registered

AT THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE

121, MEADOWS STREET.

REUTER'S OLD BUILDINGS.

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ASTHMA of any stage or standing is cured outright by our Specific. R. S. Ashcroft, Esq., Howrah, writes :—"As I have already benefited by your Medicine, I shall not forget to recommend it to any of my friends who may be so unfortunate as to be attacked with ASTHMA." Price Rs. 5. One phial is generally sufficient in an ordinary case.

Please write to J. C. MUKHERJI & CO.,
V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

### MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

### AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHINCHPOOGLY.

ON SUNDAY, the 4th September, 1904, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JHONSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee and at the risk and on account of the mortgagors Luxman Sambhaji, Keshow Govind Vishram Govind and Bai Annapurnabai, widow of Govind Sambaji, in virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the 13th day of February, 1901, made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part, at the premises, the undermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuages, tenement or chawl and buildings erected and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chinchpoogly, Without the Fort, and in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 234 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the property of Bai Dossibai, wife of M. P. Patel, on the west by the property of Cowasjee Bapuji, on the north by the property belonging to the Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, and on or towards the south by the Kala Chowki Road, and assessed by the assessor of Municipal rates and Taxes under ward No. 1071 (15) street No. 31 N.

For Further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal and Mody, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office, at No. 19, Church gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

### SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF CUTLERY, &c., IN CUTLERY BAZAAR.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq. Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Ali Mahomed Aboo, an adjudged insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Coy. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 8th September, 1904, at 2 p.m., at shop No. 77, Cutlery Bazaar, consisting of stock-in-trade of cutlery by different makers, viz ;—Table knives, pocket knives, razors, scissors, American hair clippers, spoons and forks, &c.: and buttons, play cards, money purses, hair, coat, and tooth brushes, eye-protectors, time pieces, soap boxes, shoe horns, leather shoulders bags, fancy mirrors, cash boxes, leather inkstands, combs, tobacco pipes, needles, tin flutes, German safe, &c, &c.

Also in Godown No. 46 at Bhoosari Moholla, on FRIDAY the 9th September, 1904, at 2 p.m., consisting of hand mirrors hair and shoe brushes, iron and brass locks, money purses, metal snuff boxes, Spider time pieces, combs, compasses, razor straps, buttons, needles, inkstands, paper-weights, cash boxes, mirrors, rubber nipples, whet stones, &c,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1904.

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### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

### WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, easy chairs, dining tables, hat and book stands, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, cup-boards, carpets, semi-grand piano.

1 new acetylene gas plant with generator, piping, fitting, &c.

On account of the concerned.—ladys' and gents, gold watches, gold bracelet, gold albert with locket. Gold rings set with precious stones.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Bai Navazbai, widow of Muncherji Pallonji writer, consisting of benches, chairs, cot, round and office tables, iron safe on stand, Singer's foot sewing machine, utensils, lamps, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 boat shaped steel rubber-tyred wheel landau.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 strong-built double-seated brougham.
2 sets new plated mounted patent leather double harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst. at 2 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Share Bazar the valuable blackwood and teakwood household furniture; made by Madrasee Carpenters consisting of drawing room suit of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, cabinets, marble top tables and teapoy, Jardiniers, wall brackets, dining tables, sideboard, revolving office table, lady's writing table, book cases, single and double almiras, marble topped dressing and wash hand tables, chest of drawers, ebonized cottage piano by Rose and Co. perambulator, Boy's tricycle, &c :—

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale,

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 12th instant at 2 p m, the effects of the late Mr Joseph Braz De Monte consisting of gold necklaces, rings, ear ornaments and head ornaments with pearls and stones, neck chains, bangles, and comb, silver waist chain, and anklets, silk saree, gold embroidered choles, etc.

The effects of the late Mrs. Rebecca Samuel consisting of gold vajarticks, neck ornaments, and ring, silver bangles, etc.

The stock-in-trade of the late Umed Premchund consisting of 43 bundles and 1 bag loose China silk,

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1904.

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### BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of the remaining unserviceable and serviceable stores returned from Somaliland by order of the Storekeeper-General, Supply and Transport, will be resumed TO-DAY at 1 p.m.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 handsome strong dog cart, with rubber-tyred bicycle wheels, in very good order.
1 bay Persian gelding, age rising 9, 15 hands, fast and willing saddle horse.
1 pair grey C bred mares, 8 years, 13-3, well matched and fast in harness.
1 young chestnut Arab pony, 14-1, age 4, quiet, trained harness and saddle.

### AUCTION SALE OF MATCHES.

On MONDAY, the 5th instant at 1 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 'K' Shed Prince's Dock, on account of the underwriters—

Ex S. S. 'Tientsin'

S—237 cases matches.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1904.

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THE GREAT

SECRET OF SUCCESS IS

EARNESTNESS,

"Without earnestness there is nothing to be done in Life."

WE WILL GIVE

**Rs. 6,000**

To the purchasers of any one of the following articles :—

Set of STUDS or CHAIN, Re. 1/8.

Pure Silver LADY'S NECK CHAIN, Rs. 2/8.

Set of PURE SILVER STUDS, Rs. 3.

English Lever Round TIMEPIECE, (With five years' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 3/8.

English Lever Square TIMEPIECE, (With ten years' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 4/8.

Lady's or Gent's SILVER WATCH, (With five years' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 7/8.

WILL YOU READ THIS?

Our Watches and Timepieces are well worth their money; they are Durable and Reliable Timekeepers, for which we give a guarantee to set right free of cost, including breakage of Mainspring, Oiling, etc., etc.; also will pay the postage when sent to us for Repairs.]

Prize Tickets issued free of cost up to the 5th November 1904, and the drawing will be held on the 12th November 1904, on the Art Union Principle in the presence of the public. All are cordially invited.

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

A large stock of English Fancy Timepieces and cheap Jewellery of the latest designs from Rs. 3 to Rs. 110.

PRIZES.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize Cash | .................... | 3,000 |
| 1 Do. | „ .................... | 200 |
| 1 Do. | „ .................... | 100 |
| 20 Prizes | „ ........ Rs. 10 each | 200 |
| 500 Do. | „ ........ „ 5 „ | 2,500 |
| 523 Prizes | | Rs. 6,000 |

N.B.—Out-Station Orders are promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P.P. System only, And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

---

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. Ld., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

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## BANKS.

### ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .................... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .......... £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .......... £1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .......... £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .......... £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES;

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .................... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .................... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .................... $ 70,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .......... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager,

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SAN FRANCISCO. |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL .................... £800,000
RESERVE FUND .................... £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .......... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE :

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg | Ipoh (Perak) | Hongkong |
| Bombay | Singapore | Foochow |
| Calcutta | Kwala Lumpor | Saigon |
| Madras | Bangkok | Shanghai |
| Rangoon | Batavia | Tientsin |
| Colombo | Sourabaya | Hankow |
| Penang | Manila | Yokohama |
| Thaiping | Cebu (Philli-pines) | Kobe |
| Medan, Deli (Sumatra) | | New York |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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## BANKS.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..........£500,000
RESERVE FUND..............£500,000

HEAD OFFICE :

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Delhi, | Cawnpore, | Kandy, |
| Lahore, | Bombay, | Colombo, | Tuticorin, |
| Amritsar, | Madras, | Mandalay, | Zanzibar. |
| Kurrachee, | Rangoon, | Newera Eliya, | Mombassa, |
| Steamer Point, | Aden. | | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

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### THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE :—Calcutta.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS :

For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
„ 12 „ 5 „ p. a.
„ 2 years 5½ „ p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD, DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a., compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

H. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Manager.

Esplanade Road.

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### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .......... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .......... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND „ 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS .......... „ 400,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES ;

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS :—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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### BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... „ 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

2% per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

| | Per Annum. |
|---|---|
| For 2 Years... ... ... ... | 5 per cent. |
| „ 1 Year ... ... ... ... | 4½ „ |
| „ 6 Months ... ... ... | 4 „ |
| „ 3 „ ... ... ... | 3½ „ |

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH :

19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

---

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions at clearing all Forwarding Baggage, &c.

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*ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.*

*A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.*

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

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"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"

NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

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FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

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THE NEW "REVLUC"

PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

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The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrears.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum ............ Rs. | 48 | Per Annum ............ Rs. | 58 |
| Half-yearly ............ „ | 25 | Half-yearly ............ „ | 30 |
| Quarterly ............ „ | 13 | Quarterly ............ „ | 15 |
| Monthly ............ „ | 5 | Monthly ............ „ | 8 |

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|---|---|---|---|
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Fourth and succeeding insertions .......... As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

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Not exceeding three lines .................... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line .................... „ 0-8

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES :—EACH—TWO RUPEES

### LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .................... As. 5 per line
Second do .................... „ 4½
Third do .................... „ 3½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

### "BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION,

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

| IN BOMBAY. | | UP-COUNTRY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum ............ Rs. | 12 | Per Annum ............ Rs. | 15 |
| Half-yearly ............ „ | 6 | Half-yearly ............ „ | 7-8 |
| Quarterly ............ „ | 3 | Quarterly ............ „ | 3-12 |

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*Post Free.*

Per Annum .................... Rs. 12
Half-yearly .................... „ 6
Quarterly .................... „ 3

### "BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET,

*Post Free.*

Per Annum .................... Rs. 12
Half-yearly .................... „ 6
Quarterly .................... „ 3

Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **SECURITIES—** | | |
| 2 1-2 per cent, Consols | £88 13-16 | + 1-8 |
| 3 do, Rentes | £98 1-2 | unchanged |
| 3 1-2 do, Indian Sterling Loan | £105 1-4 | + 1-4 |
| 3 1-2 per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper | £66 1-8 | + 1 16 |
| **SILVER—** | | |
| Spot in London | 26 1-4 | + 1-16 |
| 2 months hence | 26 1-8 | + 1-16 |
| Spot in New York | 57 | + 1-8 |
| **EXCHANGES—** | | |
| Paris cheques | 25·25 | unchanged |
| Berlin | 20·46 | do |
| New York Demand | 4·87 1-2 | + 1-8 |
| **DISCOUNTS—** | | |
| Bank of England | 3 per cent | unchanged |
| 3 months' sight Bank Bills | 2 7-8 per cent | do |
| 6 " " " | 3 1-4 per cent | + 1-8 |
| 3 " " Fine Trade Bills | 3 1-4 per cent | unchanged |
| 6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills | 3 5-8 per cent | do |
| **INTEREST—** | | |
| Day to day loans | 2 5-8 per cent | + 1-8 |
| 7 day market loans | 2 5-8 per cent | unchanged |

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 2,00,000

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 5 [illegible]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 33·50 | were allotted to | Calcutta |
| Rs. 8·20 | do | Bombay |
| Rs. 0·20 | do | Madras |
| Rs. 41·90 | At 1s. 4d. | |

Minimum rate received 40 per cent. Average rate 16·00.

Telegraphic Transfers—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 3·40 | were allotted to | Calcutta. |
| Rs. 5·00 | do | Bombay |
| Rs. nil | do | Madras |
| Rs. 8·10 | At 1s. 4 1-32d. | |

Minimum rate received 49 per cent. Average rate 16·08.
Total amount sold during the week Rs. 50,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 50,00,000

**SUGAR—**
German granulated 1st marks 12 11-16, J.-A., firm.

**RUBBER—**
Para Rubber 5 0 1-2 value.

**RAPESEED—**
Yellow Cawnpore 34 3-4 A.-S. sellers } quiet.
Brown 31 3-4 A.-S. sellers }

**LINSEED—**
Linseed Bold 57 3-8 S-O. done firm.

**COFFEE—**
Coffee in New York 8 1-2

**ARRIVAL—**
Steamer Goldenfels.

TALLOW.

| | |
|---|---|
| Finest Australian Beef Tallow | 26/6 |
| Finest Australian Mutton Tallow | 27/6 |

Tone—firmer.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady. Manchester firm. Total sales 3,000. Spot 6·72 + 18. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 11-16 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed steady.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. |
| 6·18 | 5·95 | 5·86 |
| +10 | +9 | +10 |
| Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb |
| 5·82 | 5·80 | 5·78 |
| +10 | +10 | +10 |
| Feb.-Mch. | Mch-Apl. | Apl.-May. |
| 5·78 | 5·78 | 5·78 |
| +10 | +10 | +10 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at U. S. Ports | 18,000 |
| Do. last year | 600 |
| Exports to Great Britain | 4,000 |
| Do. do Continent | 3,000 |
| **In New York—** | |
| Spot | 11·50 — 15 |
| Futures, month of December | 10·72 — 33 |
| Do. do. March | 10·80 — 30 |
| **In New Orleans—** | |
| Spot | 11 3-16 — 3-16 |
| Futures, month of Sept | 10·62 — 44 |
| Do. do. Dec. | 10·61 — 35 |
| Tone at close | steady. |

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 31st August, 1904 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 968 bales. |
| Wheat | 18,572 cwts. |
| Linseed | 5,367 " |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard | 5,838 " |
| Gingellyseed | 631 " |
| Poppyseed | 1,172 " |
| Groundnuts | 47 " |
| Castorseed | 1,789 " |
| Rice | 5,351 " |
| Myrabollams | 301 " |
| Cottonseed | 135 " |
| Mowraseed | 963 " |
| Gram | 4,411 " |
| Joowar | 16,371 " |
| Maize | nil |

BOMBAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

Exchange—Tone steady.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank T.T. | | | | 1s-3 31-32d. |
| Bank Demand | | | | 1s-4d. |
| Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. | | | | 1s. 4 3-16d. |
| Do | 6 | do | do | 1s. 4 5-16d |
| French Francs | 3 | do | do | 170 1-4 |
| Marks | 3 | do | do | 138 1-4 |
| Hongkong | 30 | Days' | Sight | 133 |
| Shanghai | 30 | do | do | 185 |
| Japan | 30 | do | do | 149 |

Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash | 99-1 |
| 1st Settlement 30th September | 98-13 |

Money Market. Tone easy.

**BANK RATE.—**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England | since | 21st April | 3 | per cent. |
| Bank of Bombay | do | 16th June | 3 | do |
| Bank of Bengal | do | 23rd June | 3 | do |
| Bank of Madras | do | 6th July | 4 | do |

**SEEDS—**

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Linseed.—Tone steady. | | | |
| Ready | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Rapeseed.—Tone steady. | | | |
| Brown Cawnpore, Ready. | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. | 5 | 12 | 0 to 5 13 0 |
| Yellow Guzerat, Ready | 5 | 13 | 0 |
| Poppyseed.—Tone quiet. | | | |
| Ready | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Castorseed—Tone quiet. | | | |
| Ready | 24 | 0 | 0 |

**WHEAT.**—Tone quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Soft Red Ahmedabad | Rs. 29 1/4 |
| Club No. 1 | Rs. 29 3-4 |

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tone— | | steady. |
| Estimated sales | bales | 3,000 |
| Imports | do | 1,000 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. |
| 5·93 | 5·83 | 5·80 |
| —2 | —3 | —2 |
| Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. |
| 5·77 | 5·75 | 5·75 |
| —8 | —3 | —3 |
| Mar.-April | April.-May | May June. |
| 5·75 | 5·75 | 5·75 |
| —3 | —3 | |

COTTON.—Tone firm. The Sutta market has advanced Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.

## PRICES OF BULLION.

| | |
|---|---|
| English Bar Gold | 24-0-0 |
| China Leaf | 23-14 Nom. |
| Pekin Bar Gold, Old | 23-11 " |
| Do. New | 23-12 " |
| Australian Bar Gold, 100 touch | 23-14-0 |
| Bombay do. do. | 24-1-0 |
| English Sovereign | 15-2-0 |
| Do. Dragoons | 15 |
| Bar Silver 17 Betterness | 70-8 |
| Do. 17½ | 70-10 |

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 31.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Liverpool Cotton Market closed | quiet |
| Surats | steady |
| Good Bhownugger | firm |
| The Manchester Market has been | nil |
| 2 1-2 per cent Consols | 88 13-16 |
| 3 per cent Rentes | 98 1-2 |
| 3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan | 105 1-4 |
| 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers | 66 1-8 |
| Bar Silver | 26 1-4 |

The sum of about £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague Attack. | Plague Deaths. | Deaths from Cause |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri | 2 | 4 | 12 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada | 5 | 4 | 13* |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada | 2 | 2 | 30 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Total | 10 | 11 | 107 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 276,685 | 228,686 | |
| Same date last year | 5 | 9 | 82 |

* One removed to Maratha Hospital.

CHOLERA.

| Attacks. | Deaths. |
|---|---|
| 6* | 6 |

*Out of these one imported case from Borghar.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DIMSDALE—August 29, at Calcutta, the wife of John Holdsworth Dimsdale, of a son.

FRASER—August 29, at Coimbatore, the wife of William Fraser, of a son.

HOGAN—August 25, at Allahabad, the wife of R J Hogan, of a son.

MORRISON—August 25, at Buldana, the wife of J Morrison, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m., Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water, 3-14m., 3-10a. Low water, 8-49m. 9-18a. Fourth Criminal Sessions.

ARRIVAL OF AN INDIAN PRINCE.—H. H. the Prince of Jasdin with a suite of six followers arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Kathiawar and is putting up at the Watson's Hotel.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Professor N. G. Welinker will deliver a public lecture on "The meaning of moral responsibility" on Sunday the 4th September at 8-15 a. m. in the Prarthana-Mandir, Girgaon. Mr. M. K. Patel will conduct the junior class, the same day and hour in the Bhuleshwar school above Bhuleshwar market.

MUSIC SAT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Major C. G. Carnegy and the Officers, the band of the 121st Pioneers will play the following programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. A Mallandaine Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day (Weather permitting)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | El Capitan | Sausa |
| Overture | Light Cavalry | Suppe |
| Serenade | La Paloma | Yradier |
| Selection | Little Christopher Columbus | Caryll |
| A Summer Idyl | Hiawatha | Neil Moret |
| Valse | Sourire D'Avril | Depret |

## SLAU IN BOMBAY.

### A DEPUTATION OF HINDOOS.

A DEPUTATION of about fifty Hindoos, headed by Mr. Dwarkadas Lalubhai, waited on Wednesday on the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to complain about the slaughter of a cow in a Mahomedan "Dargah" situated near Nul Bazar. It was offered as "Kurban" on behalf of a Mahomedan resident of the locality. On Monday, it appears, was the Hindoo festival of "Bol Choth," when Hindoos warship kine, and offer devotion to the deities in temples. While a number of Hindoos were going to the temples in Khoja Street, their attention was attracted to a Mahomedan procession, in the midst of which a garlanded cow was being marched for the sacrifice. They made enquiries, and on being informed that the cow was to be slaughtered in virtue of license issued to the Mahomedans, they could not do anything further into the matter. But on Wednesday they waited on Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, third Presidency Magistrate, and complained to him of their wounded feelings, and of the rousing of their religious susceptibilities. Mr. Karsandas referred them to the Commissioner. Their representation was listened to by the Commissioner, who promised to take the necessary steps in the matter, and to see that no such cause of complaint occurred in the future.

## THE COURT OF THE HONORARY MAGISTRATES IN BOMBAY.

THE first sitting of the Bench of the Honorary Magistrates was held yesterday morning in the Mazagon Police Court at 8 a. m. The Court consisted of Mr. A. K. Leslie (chairman), Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs C. M. Cursetji and Amiroodin Tyabji. About twenty persons were tried, five of whom pleaded guilty to the charges of committing nuisance and were warned and discharged, while five were fined five annas each for the same offence. A Mahomedan named Karim Abdulla admitted being drunk and disorderly and was fined one rupee in default one day's imprisonment. Abdul Ahmed, Yasin Ahmad and two other Mahomedans were charged with gambling. The first accused who had a previous conviction to his name was fined Rs. 5, in default three days' imprisonment, and the second and the third were fined Rs. 3 each or in default two days' imprisonment.

Mr. E. J. Regnaud has prepared a list showing the different sections which the Honorary Magistrates are authorised to try and the maximum penalty they can inflict under these sections. From this list it appears that the maximum fine the Honorary Magistrates are empowered to inflict is Rs. 500 or three months' rigorous imprisonment in cases of assault under section 352 of the Indian Penal Code. The Magistrates desired that the list should be printed and supplied to them for reference. No interpreter being provided for, the Court experienced some difficulty; but Mr. E. J. Regnaud assisted in interpreting. There being no more cases the Court adjourned after an hour's work.

## VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY.

AN ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Volkart's United Press Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company in Marine Street, when Mr. H. Uchlinger, Chairman of the Directors' Board of the Company, presided.

On the motion of the Chairman duly seconded, the following report of the Directors for the year ending 30th June last was adopted :—

"The cotton crop in all the districts has been fair to good. The constant increase of presses however naturally reduces the share of each press and the profits. The total number of bales pressed at the factories during the past season is 60,061 against 47,995 bales pressed the year before. The total result of the year is a net profit of Rs 62,770-8-0 including a balance of Rs. 1,401-7-5 carried forward from last year. Out of this sum the directors have transferred Rs. 18,000-0-0 to depreciation account and Rs. 8,000-0-0 to reserve fund, leaving a disposable balance of Rs. 36,770-8-0 from which they recommend to pay a dividend of Rs. 80 per share, free of income tax, absorbing Rs. 36,000, and to carry forward to new year's profit and loss account Rs 770."

A resolution was passed as recommended in the report for a dividend of Rs.80 per share free of income tax. Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram who retired from the Board by rotation was re-elected and Mr. P. S. Kharegat was re-appointed auditor at a remuneration of Rs. 250.

A vote of thanks to the chair concluded the business.

## THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Captain R. H. Palin, 130th Baluchis, is to be Cantonment Magistrate at Hyderabad, in addition to his Military duties, vice Captain N. R. Anderson, and is appointed, under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the Hyderabad District.

Mr. F. Gleadow, Conservator of Forests, Third Grade, has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for one month and has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

License to solemnize marriages is granted to the Reverend A. Wesley Mell of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. H. D. Rendall, B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months.

Major H. Herbert, F.R.C.S., I.M.S., has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Weak Stomachs. The wisest cannot enumerate one quarter of the distressing symptoms arising from enfeebled digestion, all of which may be readily dispelled by these admirable Pills. The rouse the stomach, liver, and every other organ, helping digestion to that healthy tone which fully enables it to convert all we eat and drink to the nourishment of our bodies. Hence these Pills are the surest strengtheners and the safest restoratives in nervous, ness, wasting and chronic debility. Holloway's Pills remove all unpleasant taste from the mouth and are infallible remedies for impaired appetite, eructations flatulency, constipation, and a multitude of other disagreeable symptoms which render miserable the lives of thousands. These Pills are approved by all classes.

## FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced yesterday morning.

THEFT IN A THEATRE.

Janu Babaji was charged with stealing on 6th July a silver waist-chain valued at Rs. 22 belonging to Babaji Madset from a theatre in Grant Road. Mr. Aston appeared to prosecute. The evidence showed that during a performance in the theatre complainant fell asleep and when he awoke on feeling a sudden jerk he missed the ornament. He made a complaint to policeman No. 616, who identifying the accused, who was loitering about in the neighbourhood as an old offender, arrested him, and recovered the stolen property. Accused had seven previous convictions, and he had spent about nine years in jail. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

SIXTEEN YEARS IN JAIL.

Sonu Laxman was charged with stealing an umbrella, valued at Rs. 1-4, from Vazir Fakir, a labourer employed in a wood depot in Reay Road, on 28th July. Mr. Aston appeared to prosecute. Complainant saw the accused remove the umbrella and run away. He gave him chase and succeeded in stopping him near Kala Chowki. Accused had nine previous convictions, and he had spent sixteen years of his life in jail. He was adjudged guilty; sentence was reserved. Later in the day, after having considered the fact of the prisoner having spent sixteen years of his life in jail, his lordship told him that as prison life appeared to have no affect upon him, he now sentenced him to receive thirty stripes.

THEFT OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Chaku Tikam, Fazal Karim Abdula, and Sumar Rajan were charged with stealing six gold putlis, valued at Rs. 36, belonging to Pandurama, on 18th August. Mr. K. B. Dastur appeared to prosecute. Counsel said when complainant purchased the putlies from a Marwari, the accused were seen loafing about the shop. After going a few paces the complainant missed the putlis, and he made a report of the theft to the police. On searching the accused five putlies were recovered from the person of the first, and the remaining one from the third accused.

Evidence was led for the prosecution.

At the close of the enquiry, the jury found the first and second accused guilty of theft, and the third accused guilty of aiding and abetting the commission of theft. The accused admitted previous convictions. His lordship told the first and third accused that they were old offenders, and he therefore sentenced them each to three years' rigorous imprisonment, with two months' solitary confinement for each; while the second accused was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

Balvant Powlapa was charged with having, on the 4th July last, at a bungalow in Colaba, attempted to murder an Aya named Sherobin with a knife. Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Aston defended the accused.

The facts of the case appeared to be these: The complainant Sherobin was acquainted with the parents of the accused, and out of sympathy, she provided him with food and clothing. She used to give him money, and he used to cook food and bring it to her at the house where she was employed. Three days before he assaulted her, the woman told the accused that she could not provide for him, and that he should look out for some employment for himself. He asked her for some money, which she refused to give, and told him to go away. He returned at a later hour on the pretence of asking for his clothes. She told him that the clothes had not come from the dhobie, and that he could have them when they came. He then asked her for a knife to mend his pencil, as he wanted to write to his parents. She said, she had no knife; and the accused there upon picked up a knife that was lying in the cook room, where she was, and catching her by the hair of her head, struck her with the knife several blows in the neck, and throat, and one on the hand. The maistree tried to catch hold of the accused, who pushed him aside and ran away. As he ran out into the road, an alarm was raised, and he was arrested, by a policeman. The complainant was removed to hospital, and did not recover for about a month. The medical evidence showed that some of the wounds were serious, and the complainant's life was in danger.

The accused in answer to the judge said he was drunk that day and did not know what occured.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin in summing up the evidence, said no attempt had been made to show that the accused was drunk and the learned counsel argued that the accused did know the consequences of his act.

Mr. Aston in addressing the jury for the defence said none of the ingredients of murder were present in this case. There was no motive, no intention and no previous preparation. There was not a little of evidence to show that the accused had any motive for trying to murder the woman. There was no jealousy whatever on the part of the accused of any other person. He could have had no intention to murder the woman, who provided him with food and clothing, and he had made no previous preparation. He had not provided himself with any weapon of offence; and it was quite by an accident that he picked up the knife that was in the cookroom. The learned counsel urged the jury to find the accused guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt only.

His lordship, in charging the jury, remarked that the assault committed by the accused was a serious one, and he had inflicted upon the woman no less than fifteen or sixteen wounds. There was no actual preparation in buying a knife, but the accused asked the complainant for a knife for the purpose, he said, of mending a pencil. The woman had not been able for a month to attend to her work.

The jury, after a short consultation, found the prisoner not guilty of attempt to murder, but guilty of voluntarily causing hurt with a dangerous weapon.

His lordship, in passing sentence, told the accused it was lucky for him that the woman had not died. He was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

The Court then adjourned until this morning.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

The "Bombay Government Gazette," September 1.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain R H Palin 130th Baluchis, to be Cantonment Magistrate at Hyderabad in addition to his Military duties vice Captain N R Anderson.

Captain Palin is further appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the Hyderabad District and will exercise the powers of which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Hyderabad.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following transfers of Second Class Subordinate Judges as a temporary measure pending further orders :—

Mr Temuras Navroji Sanjana Subordinate Judge, Haveli and Vadgaon to be Joint Subordinate Judge, Poona.

Mr Dattatraya Ganesh Medhekar Subordinate Judge Baramati, to be Subordinate Judge, Haveli and Vadgaon.

Mr Vasudev Ramchandra Pimple Acting Additional Subordinate Judge Poona to act as Subordinate Judge Baramati.

The Governor in Council is pleased under section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to invest the Magistrates of the First Class in the district of Khandesh Power to require security for good behaviour. Mr C S Campbell I C S Assistant Collector Khandesh. Mr Shalom Bapuji Daftardar to the Collector Khandesh. Mr Vinayak Krishna Nanjoshi, Mr Jamshedji Bejanji Vachha, District Deputy Collectors Khandesh. Mr Gopal Lakshman Killedar Mamlatdar taluka Jalgaon. Mr. Balkrishna Narayen Vaidya Mamlatdar taluka Nandurbar. Mr Narayan Govind Chandorkar Mamlatdar taluka Jamner.

Major E C Pottinger Royal Field Artillery held charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate Hyderabad in addition to his own duties from the 24th to the 31st May 1904 both days inclusive.

The Governor in Council is pleased under the provisions of section 3 (1) of the Mamlatdar Courts Act 1876 to specially authorise Azam Ramchandra Narayan Kini acting Mahalkari petha Chandgad in the district of Belgaum to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr F Gleadow Conservator of Forests Third Grade has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for one month.

Mr F Gleadow Conservator of Forests Third Grade has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872 license to solemnize marriages is hereby granted to the Reverend A Wesley Mell of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H D Rendall B A (Cantab) I C S has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months.

**A Delicious Pink Bath.**

**Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath. A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delicious sensation of freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and health giving effects are Simply Magical. Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes, all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."**

## NOTES FROM PARIS.

### The Late M. Waldeck-Rousseau.

### A SKETCH OF M. COMBES.

### FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

PARIS, AUGUST 12.

M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU died at his country house at Corbeil on Wednesday morning, at the age of fifty-eight. The end, which had been foreseen ten months since, came to-day as the result of a new operation on the liver, a most difficult and delicate task. It was well known that the greatest skill could do no more than eke out his life for a short space. M. Waldeck-Rousseau founded the policy of Republican defence, from which sprang the Bloc, whereof M. Combes, his successor, is the moving spirit. He also initiated the antimonastic legislation which M. Combes is carrying to an extremity not premeditated by his predecessor. With one or two exceptions, the Paris journals unite in eulogy—sincere and in perfect taste—of the dead statesman, who in all human probability would have been, had he cared to accept that high office, the next President of the Republic. With characteristic justice and generosity, Jean Jaures, leader of the Socialist Party, which, during one period at least, Waldeck-Rousseau dreaded, recognises in him the creator of the Republican fabric against which the reaction has been dashing itself to pieces. Our victories to-day in the cause of social progress have, says the same writer and political leader, been made possible through the dead Minister's of three, four, and five years ago.

It is pleasant to note that Waldeck-Rousseau's work in the "social" sphere is not forgotten. For the dead statesman despised politics in the traditional sense of the word. The sterile wrangling of Parliamentary parties for place repelled him. He is one of the highminded Frenchmen who have been socialising "politics"—endowing them with a universal human interest such as they have never possessed before. "La question sociale"—for Waldeck-Rousseau that meant everything, party politics nothing. Trade Unionism, the co-operative movement—these were some of the matters which he helped forward, while politicians of meaner ambition were engrossed in their showier concerns. The socialising, humanising process is the characteristic fact of the contemporary movement in France.

Waldeck-Rousseau's opportunist Republicanism was not ours, the "Aurore" writes, but the "Aurore" nevertheless recognises in him a great man who sacrificed himself to the fatherland, a patriot who cared nothing for what people regard as political glory. In the "Journal" M. Gabriel Hanotaux paints admirably the character of the departed statesman—a character curiously complex, but yet in the best sense of the word, simple; a loyal character, reserved, gifted with a rare sense of irony. Waldeck-Rousseau, by the way, was a fine artist. And, strange to say, a dreamer—like his fellow-Breton, Ernest Renan. So M. Hanotaux writes, who knew him well. "La Petite Republique" believes that when, at President Loubet's urgent request, he undertook to form a new Ministry he saved France from civil strife.

"A warm heart and a kindly soul, under an exterior seemingly indifferent and occasionably icy," writes M. Charles Laurent in the "Matin"; "a mind in love with beautiful things, and sensitive to the highest problems of the human spirit. Pauvre Waldeck-Rousseau. Pauvre grand homme, promis a notre detresse. . . Pauvre bon Francais. Pauvre Grand Ministre! pauvre honnete homme le meilleur des amis et le plus fidele." "Gone without fulfilling his destiny." Besides M. Laurent's allusion to the pathos of a destiny incomplete, there are many passages of the kind in this morning's articles.

But the bereaved woman is not forgotten. And in the "Figaro" M. A. Claveau, after paying his tribute of admiration to the dead man's character and achievements, has some manly, finely chivalrous passages on the heroic wife—"become, by the sick bed, a Sister of Charity"—who, foreseeing her husband's doom, concealed her real feelings through all those ten months, was constantly cheerful and gay—except when in the silent hours of the night she went to her own room, not to sleep, but to weep. But the pathos of the situation was that the sufferer also knew he was doomed, and imagined that he, too, was hiding from his wife the terrible truth. With an imperturbable calm the sufferer learned that a new operation was "urgently" needed. He knew his fate. The operation of Wednesday morning lasted two hours. After it was over the pulse beat faintly, stopped, began again, then stopped for a while, and fluttered again and so, for nearly an unconscious hour, when it stopped for ever.

"They are betting on my defeat, are they? Well, take my advice, and put your money upon me." So M. Emile Combes, Prime Minister of France, said at the end of last February, to a well-known politician and writer, who has since published his conversation with him. "They tell me I shall not live long enough for the honour of assassination on the Ides of March. I know better." The "Cæsar of the Bloc," luckier than the Roman Cæsar, would live to finish his task—and that would not be in the year 1904. Natural death; of course, he was not speaking of that. But as for political death, at the hands of Messieurs the Deputies of the Right and Centre, or of a few straggling malcontents in the Bloc itself—why there wasn't the ghost of a chance of it. M. Combes is described by his opponents as a Parliamentary boss, a machine politician, rank and unscrupulous, such as no Yankee operator can surpass. The Bloc, say they, is his machine; the sections thereof, with their individual members, have no more a mind of their own than have the pistons, bolts, and screws of a steam-engine. M. Combes did not create the machine. Its rough hewn material lay ready to his hand—in the bulwark of "Republican defence" thrown up by M. Waldeck-Rousseau. The structure he has made with it is but the organic development of his predecessor's general and somewhat vague idea.

M. Combes's special intellectual faculty is an exceptionally clear, keen perception of the logic of a situation. His special moral quality is an unflinching logical courage. Given a social position, a new social fact or result, and M. Emile Combes, not only looking round it, but looking into it until he sees through it, will never recoil from the task of realising whatever the position implies. Unlike his distinguished and highminded predecessor, M. Combes has the unhesitating, absolute courage of his convictions. And so it happens that M. Combes is now occupied in prosecuting M. Waldeck-Rousseau's indisputable premises to the inevitable conclusions from which M. Waldeck-Rousseau shrank. M. Combes is a first-rate organizer. The "delegations" of the four Republican groups are his invention. The Opposition affects to regard them as an instrument for "enslaving" individual members to a "despotic" Premier. They are simply the means of necessary communication between the Ministry and the 354 members of the "Bloc"; a devise for keeping the vital points, the things that do matter, constantly before the public mind; a device against waste of time—for expediting public business in accordance with the general principles to which the representatives of the New Democracy have beforehand signified their assent. M. Combes has inherited, rather than originated, a policy. Or, more accurately speaking, he has inherited the vague outlines and suggestions which it is his mission to fill in and mature. His Congregationist policy is but the fulfilment of the work which M. Waldeck-Rousseau himself, when a member of the Ferry Cabinet, inaugurated twenty-one years ago, and which he resumed in the Congregationist Law of July, 1901.

So, when next year he accepted the office of Prime Minister, it was on the condition that his colleagues and himself should agree upon the general principles to be observed in the prosecution of a scheme of social action, with, as its first step and natural foundation, the prompt and definite settlement of the educational question on a "laic," otherwise democratic, basis. He saw clearly that M. Waldeck-Rousseau's permissive Congregationism was impracticable; that, as M. Anatole France would say, it must lead to something like a monastic concordat. "An end of Congregationist teaching—that is the only solution." And the new Cabinet agreed just as it agreed upon the general principles to be followed in dealing with the Papacy, in "democratising" the army, in readjusting the taxpayers' burdens, in making provision for the toilers in their old age. The same agreement as to general principles exists between the groups of the Republican majority. It is this ready, practical accord between the groups among themselves and between them all and the Ministry that gives some semblance of plausibility to the enemy's prescription of M. Combes's rule, as "a caricature of Cæsarism" worse and more contemptible than the third Napoleon's, as a "hypertrophy of wilfulness and insolence"; and of M. Combes himself as the "gaoler of the Blocards," as "Robespierrot," as a "compound of cunning and brutality," as the "anti-Pope," as "anti-Christ," as "Diocletian the persecutor," as "a despot of the mental calibre and make of an African negro Sultan." One could fill a column with these dead cat missiles—which never disturb their victim's composure.

Very different is the impression which this remarkable man has—at last, and gradually—made upon the great majority of Frenchmen. They are now recognising in him the best, as he is the most democratic Prime Minister of the Third Republic. They see, at last, that "le petit pere Combes," M. Rochefort's "renegade shaveling," M. Rochefort's "unfrocked priest," is one of the strongest men of modern France. They have become aware of his practical talent, his commonsense, his independence and courage, his lucidity, integrity, and calmly purposive steadfastness. "With Combes as our chief we know where we are and whither we are bound." So says M. Gerault Richard Editor and Deputy of the "Bloc," summing up a popular impression of M. Combes's personality. M. Combes knows France as well as the Bloc knows its chief. Like a family doctor—only with the nation for family—he puts his finger on his patient's pulse: and in very instance his diagnosis has turned out to be accurate. Instead of wrathfully protesting against the suppression of the monastic schools, the country has accepted the fact with an almost startling indifference. "I told you it would," was M. Combes's quiet comment. "The municipal elections will go against you," all the opposition papers foretold. "I know exactly what the public feeling is," was M. Combes's reply, "and, believe me, the municipal councils are going to stampede by hundreds from the Opposition side to mine." And they did. "You have done for yourself, at last, M. Combes. See how the Departmental elections will punish you for your treatment of the Vatican." "I assure you," replied M. Combes, "the Departmental electors approve of all I have done, and they are going to rush in crowds out of the Opposition camp into mine." That is exactly what they were doing yesterday.

Now, this very point, the Prime Minister's treatment of the Vatican, is a striking illustration of M. Combes's practical insight—the insight of one who grasps the reality behind its vesture of verbiage. "If you want to get rid of the Concordat, don't attack it; insist upon its being enforced." That is what he is now doing. And his countrymen, taking in the situation, admire the simplicity, efficiency and common sense of the performance. Politics, as a game between two players, with a more or less uninstructed mob looking on, have no attraction for M. Emile Combes. By politics he means organized, undenominational effort, through an equitable readjustment of material conditions, to raise the intellectual and moral level of society. Democracy, in his conception of it, is a school of life.

## HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 2.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1319-02—Dikshit and D—Tejpal Godoo and others vs Badishe Aniline and Soda Fabrick—Payne and Co

1320-00—Hiralal D—Sittaram Savlia vs The Hindustan S and W Co—Dikshit and D.

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

330-14871-3—Tyabjee D and Co—Badridas Ramruk vs Wamon Bapuji Dave and others—Chitale and M.

142-04—Craigie L and O—Jamnabai vs Goolam Hoosein Shamji Parpia.

Appeals.

1321—Hiralal and D—Gangaram Ramjee vs Mohanlal Curson and others—Payne and Co—H D and D and F.

1922—Jehangir and S—Mowji Lakhamsey vs Sanbai widow and others.

1823—B Raghavaya Harrivallubdas Lalchand and another vs Jamnadas Nanadas and others—Edgelow G and W

1324—K B Mehta—B F Mines vs J F Fernandes and another Smetham B and N.

1325—Cragie L and O—Narotham Morarjee Goculdas vs Dharamsey Jivraj and another—Smetham B and N and B Raghavaya.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.

1317—Bicknell M and K—Paul Beller and another vs Chotalal Javerdas—K D Shroff—Part heard.

Before The Hon'ble, Mr Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

63-2558-03—Payne and Co—Jutmal Ramanand and another vs Gangajal Ookerda—Captain and V—Part heard.

Short Cause.

492-04—Mulla and M—Motilal Partabchand vs Soorajmull Johanmal—Tyebjee D and Co

Commercial cause.

386-04—Payne and G—Mohunlal Hurpatrai vs Tarachand Lakmandas and another—Kanga and P—For trial of an issue.

131-99—M B Chothia—Feerbhoy Cassum vs Jafferbhoy Hassunbhoy and others—Mulla and M.

Long Causes.

249-04—In person a pauper—Jamnabai and others vs Luxmibai and another—Balkrishna V N K—Part heard.

577-99—Malvi H and M—Bijbath Gowaldas and others vs Hiralal Sadaram and others—Bicknell M and M.

76-03—Malvi J and M—Ebrahim Hajee Sulleman vs Memon Hassam Abba and Co.

77-03—Matubhai J and M—Ebrahim Hajee Sulleman vs Memon Hassam Vannid.

652-02—Kanga and P—Dayal Mooljee Cullan vs Liljee Doongersey and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

751-03—Nadirsha and T—Bayaji Gangaram vs Shambhoo Namdeo Vanjari and other—Balkrishna V N and V.

771-03—Payne and Co—Rustomji—Edulji Saketh vs Mavei Francis and others.

512-32—R P and Mehta—Gool Mahomed Fazale vs Jacob Gool Mahomed and others—N and M Cama and R and P Mehta.

740-03—Unwalla and P—Damodar Daooba Mantri vs Goswami Goculnathji Jeewanlaljee Maraj—Daphtray and F.

221-04—Unwalla and P—Kaikhushroo Maneckjee Sethna vs Runchordas Tribhovandas Mody—Payne and Co.

474-02—Mirza and M—Thucker Ruttonsey Curromsey vs Bomonjee Shapurjee Chothia and another—M B Chothia.

728-02—Jamsetjee and R—Abdool Hoosein Najarudin Chinwalla vs Sakinaboo widow and others—Payne and Co D D Romer and B K and G.

748-03—Motilal J and M—Jehangir Cursetjee vs Cawasjee Cursetjee—Bicknell M and M.

335-04—Mohitbhai J and M—Ruttonbai widow vs Vithuldas Kanji and others—Craigie L and O and Little and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

177-04—Crawford B and Co—N C Macleod and another vs Pardesi Kisan Vithal—Capt and V, T and Co—Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

526-04—Crawford B and Co—The Bombay Co Ld vs Pooja Heerjee and another.

Long Causes.

641-03—Captain and V—Tukaram Rawji Surve vs Luxman Vithoji and others—Jamsetji and R—(In person).

15-04—Nadirsha and T—Ramji Nursey vs Gamna Premchand and others—N M Cama.

516-03—Nanu and Co—Adolph G Christiansen vs S B and Co—Smetham B and N Thakurdas and Coseoher

724-03—Mavi H and M—Peer Mahomed Dewjee vs MardsFv Ebrahim and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

794-03—Daphtary and F—Bai Gauga vs Mangal Maneckial and another.

51-04—Tyabji D and Co—Bibi Kavar Sultan vs Bibi Rukhia Sultan and others—Payne and Co.

68-04—Wadia G and Co—Messrs Rowji Sukulchand and Co vs Messrs Ebji Oomersey and Co—Pestonji R and K.

144-04—Pestonji R and K—Bai Bachoobai Rustomji Parekh vs Bai Maneckbai widow—F P Pavri.

7-04—Payne and Co—Dewakabai vs The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.

335-03—In person a pauper—Jivraj Purbat vs Damji Kutchra and another—In person.

228-04—K D Shroff—Dhunjibhoy Merwanji Shroff vs Nusserwanji Cursetji Sukhia—Craigie L and O.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Stephanotis, 2584 tons, Captain G Howse, sailed yestdrday, for Karachi in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Goolpara, 1359 tons, Captain A G Tipper, arrived in harbour yesterday, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and Mr J H Kothare and 48 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Sultan, 1,731 tons, Captain C Burmeister, arrived in harbour to-day, from Durban, 4th August, via Zanzibar &c, with a general cargo and one cabin and 290 deck passengers.

### MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| H M S Perseus | Capt M R Hill | Royal Navy |
| R I M S Hardinge | Comdr De Berry | R I Marine |
| R I M S Canning | Comdr Wilson | R I Marine |
| R I M S Lawrence | Lt Comdr A Rowand | R I Marine |
| R I M S Investigator | Comdr T H Heming | Survey steamer |
| R I M S Minto | Lt Comdr Maissack | R I Marine |
| R I M S Clive | Comdr Beauchamp | R I Marine |
| Torpedo Boat Baluchi | — | — |
| Do Karen | — | — |
| Do Pathan | — | — |

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 1.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H M S Sphinx | | Comdr Kemp | | | Royal Navy |
| H M S Redbreast | | Lt Comdr H C Somerville | | | Royal Navy |
| India | 2591 | Forbes | | | M M & Co |
| Naseri | 912 | Mylcrist | | | B & P S N Co |
| Henzada | 1341 | Cutbush | | 23-8 | M M & Co |
| Kt of the Garter | 4291 | Billett | | | K N & Co |
| Bullmouth | 2607 | Strattom | Karachi | | W & A G & Co |
| Berkball | 238 | Jones | | | J Mackintosh & Co |
| Victoria | 3400 | Haddock | Aden | | P & O Co |
| Dagfred | 659 | Wilberg | Bangkok | | F F Campbell & Co |
| Itria | 2382 | Tice | | | M M & Co |
| Obra | 3496 | Johnston | | | M M & Co |
| Trafalgar | 2921 | Crichton | | | Bombay Co |
| Bancoora | 3198 | Abbott | | | M M & Co |
| Simla | 3805 | Summers | | 2-9 | P & O Co |
| Mazagon | 3280 | Selley | Hull | | P & O Co |
| Nadir | 2041 | McLennon | | | T Morrison & Co |

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Lowenburg | 3662 | Luhde | Karachi | 7-9 | Glade & Co |
| C | Clan Lindsay | 2499 | Macmahon | M Goa | 31-8 | F Muir & Co |
| K | Ashruf | 2202 | Newby | R Sea Ports | 9-9 | H C Jooeub |
| L | Bahaduri | 829 | Fakeera | Repairing | | Shpd & Co |
| M | Avoca | 3410 | Windebanks | Durban | 1-10 | M M & Co |
| N | Sultan | 1781 | Burmeisten | | | A Strandes |
| O | Mahammadi | 1252 | Galley | R Sea Ports | 6-9 | B & P S N Co |
| P | Lalpoora | 2124 | Forbes | Zanzibar | 7-9 | M M & Co |

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Satrunji | 547 | Hoosein | Karachi | 6-9 | Shpd & Co |
| Indravati | 552 | Ahmed | K'chi | 3-9 | Shpd & Co |

30 TONS CRANES P DOCK.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Courland | 760 | Ebrahim | Repairing | Shpd & Co |

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mahanadi | 547 | Mohamed | Repairing | Shpd & Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Shed | Vessel. | Ton | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Australia | 2292 | Tait | L'pool | 3-9 | W & A G & Co |
| 2 | Circassia | 2124 | Haig | L'pool | 10-9 | W & A G & Co |
| 4 | Merton Hall | 2773 | Prouse | K'chi | 3-9 | K Nixon & Co |
| 5 | Flensburg | | Sencor | Amsterdam | 5-9 | Volkart Bros |
| 6 | Ballaarat | 2260 | Longden | London | 3-9 | P & O Co |
| 7 | Persia | 3779 | Craglietto | Trieste | 21-8 | A L S N |
| 9 | Maroa | 4451 | Adams | Antwerp | 6-9 | K N & Co |
| 10&11 | Malta | 3900 | Peters | China | 7-9 | P & O Co |
| 15 | Muttra | 4644 | Anderson | Hull | 10-9 | M M & Co |
| 16 | Dwarka | 759 | Rothwell | K'chi | 2-9 | M M & Co |

### ARRIVALS.

| Sept. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sultan s | Burmeister | Durban Aug 8 |
| | Goolpara s | Tipper | Bushire Aug 17 |

### DEPARTURES.

| Sept. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Kasara s | Hirst | Persian Gulf |
| | Colenso s | Sheckell | Hull via Karachi |
| | Venetia s | Reed | Calcutta |
| | Stephanotis s | Howse | Karachi |

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Bancoora, for Calcutta &c
" Goolpara, for Persian Gulf
" Sultan, for Zanzibar &c

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| Aug. | Names. | Tons. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | Sutherland | 2277 | Nagapatam |
| 28 | Gibraltar | 2473 | Colombo |
| 28 | Waroonga | 1609 | Rangoon |
| 29 | Queen Mary | 2262 | Kamaran harbour |
| 29 | Laisang | 2225 | Hongkong |
| 29 | Wirsleydale | 2509 | London |
| 29 | Congella | 1322 | Natal |
| 29 | Beme | 1512 | Rangoon |

DEPARTURES.

| Aug. | Names. | Tons. | For |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | Arroyo | 2307 | Madras |
| 29 | Bavaria | 3105 | London |
| 29 | Bangala | 1935 | Rangoon |
| 30 | Duncaru | 2023 | Karachi |
| 30 | Baron Dalmeny | 2522 | Bombay |
| 30 | Adato | 2145 | Bombay |
| 30 | Florican | 2420 | Madras |
| 30 | Dakotah | 2593 | Unfixed |
| 30 | Khodoung | 913 | Rangoon |
| 30 | Teesta | 3128 | Rangoon |

### MADRAS

ARRIVALS.

| Aug. | Vessel. | From |
|---|---|---|
| 20 | Umlazi | Calcutta |
| 28 | Twingone | Rangoon |
| 28 | Clan Mackay | Coast |
| 30 | Tara | Rangoon |
| 30 | Sirdhana | Bombay |
| 29 | Parenfels | Colombo |

### [REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Sept 1

The P and O S N Co's steamer Britannia with the outward mails of the 26th ultimo left here at 4 a m to-day. (Thursday).

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, left Trieste for Bombay, on the 28th August, and may be expected here on the 19th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Franz Ferdinand, from Trieste, left Karachi, on the evening of the 1st instant and is due here on Saturday afternoon.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Deo Falduino which left Bombay, on the 15th August, arrived at Naples on the 1st September.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—600 cwts dill seed, Baner and Krause.
Australia s—1950 cwts myrabollams Waghjee Bechur.

FOR ANTWERP.

Maroa s—2600 cwts wheat L Anundilal; 2000 cwts linseed M Rambhagat.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Marao s—2001 cwts rapeseed David Sassoon and Co; 2000 cwts rapeseed 6000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros; 321 cwts rapeseed 2880 cwts poppyseed, 4177 cwts linseed and 6000 cwts castorseed Ralli Brothers; 2000 cwts linseed A Blaschek and Co; 1000 cwts linseed and 1110 cwts wheat E D Sassoon and Co; 4000 cwts poppyseed Ernst Lam and Co; 11994 cwts linseed Societa Coloniale Itatiana.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta s—400 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 20 bales twist M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta s—600 bales twist Talati and Co.

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY LIEUT. H. S. SYMONS, ACTING COMMANDANT B. L. H.

Bombay, September 2.

1 There will be shooting as usual at the Colaba Range, to-morrow, Saturday the 3rd instant from 4 p.m.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

A MARRIAGE that has just taken place at Manchester proves the correctness of the adage that truth is stranger than fiction. The contracting parties were cousins whom their rich uncle had refused to include in his Will, unless they agreed to be wedded. The couple were opposed to the arrangement, but rather than forego their inheritance, which amounted to several thousand pounds, decided to carry out the letter, but not the spirit, of the Will. Accordingly they met at Manchester—they had not seen each other for six years—and went through the marriage ceremony at one of the city churches. By agreement they parted immediately after signing the Register, the bride proceeding to her home, and the bridegroom to Peterborough, where he has a business.

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Lohis, Horse Clothing,
Greatcoat Cloths, Socks,
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPT. 2, 1904.

## THE FISCAL CAMPAIGN.

WE devoted space some time ago to the general scope of the report of Mr. Chamberlain's Commission of inquiry into the condition of the British Iron and Steel trades, and propose to-day to deal with some of the detailed sections of the report. In analysing the causes of the decline of the British Iron and Steel Industry, the Commission considered the various factors which from time to time have been alleged to be sufficient to account for it, and endeavoured to estimate their importance in the light of the actual experience of manufacturers. It is frequently alleged that relatively to the United States and Germany, the United Kingdom suffers under certain natural disadvantages which no policy can remove. So far as such disadvantages exist, the Commission find that they may be presumed to occur in connection with the supply of suitable ores. The evidence adduced proved to their satisfaction that an adequate supply of ore of a suitable character is a question of organisation and freights; that in respect of distance, the United Kingdom is under no disadvantage as compared with her most serious competitors and that in addition, her coal supply is not inferior to that of any other country in respect of quality or cost. Given the great lead, which the British Iron and Industry had over that of all other countries, there is no reason in natural conditions why that lead should not have been maintained. Some witnesses believed that supposing a preferential system were established, which stimulated the export of British maunfactures to the colonies, it would be possible, by means of return freights, to cheapen and develop the supply of colonial ores, and that in these circumstances the United Kingdom would have the advantage over other countries. There is a general consensus of opinion that freight charges, both by land and water, are more burdensome in the United Kingdom than in foreign countries, and that the home trade is injured by the preferential rates of their competitors. But in the opinion of witnesses, it is not transport charges alone which constitute the new element of danger, but the combination of the transport policy of foreign countries with their tariffs and export organisation.

On this point it is instructive to turn to the pages in which the evidence of witnesses is presented to us. One firm in reply to questions said that, taking 1903 as an example, owing to the low prices of imported Belgian merchant iron, it had to close its forge and give up making merchant iron. Another, admitting it difficult to estimate the exact effect of the import of foreign goods upon British trade, gave it as probable that the loss was represented by twenty per cent in the volume of its manufactures. A third firm proved its own loss at five thousand pounds on the year. Another said the importation of German iron had made a difference of eight thousand pounds in its wages bill. Yet another had been compelled to close one branch of its business, while among other evidence we find that firms have dismissed thousands of men and that the price of their produce has been so reduced as to render their operations simply ruinous. The statement of one large firm was that in 1903, it paid only £7,092 in wages as opposed to £10,890 in 1899, £10,607 in 1900 and £10,648 in 1901, a reduction of about thirty-five per cent. on the average of those three years. The firm's principal trade was the manufacture of forgings for steamers, both for merchant, marine and Government steamers. The reduction in tonnage of mercantile steamers built in these years was about twenty-four per cent. while there was an increase of twelve per cent. in the volume of the trade. As the sugar mill trade and large electric engine trade, for which the firm also made forgings, had very much increased in the same period, they were of opinion that their employes lost twenty per cent. of wages in 1903 owing to the importation from Germany and Denmark of marine shafting and other forgings which would otherwise have gone to the British forges. As to the differential shipping and railway rates the evidence is equally conclusive. Produce is sent from abroad into English Midland towns at lower rates than British manufacturers can get them sent to local ports and then sent on to the Midlands, although the goods are shipped through the same ports.

Evidence on the subject of dumping is also remarkable. With the system for securing maximum output and continuous running at their command, foreign countries can produce at the lowest cost, keep up prices at home, and after supplying the home demand, dump their surplus on the British market at any price it will fetch, irrespective of cost. It is, the Commission declares, the openness of the British Iron and Steel Industry to attack from dumping which is the principal menace to its security and the evidence they received showed that, although some branches suffered more than others, most branches of the trade are now affected. In illustration a case is cited in which a firm employing nearly fifteen hundred hands stated that the price of basic pig-iron in Germany last February was 58 marks per ton. The lowest cost at which this could be converted into steel joists and beams could not be less than 81 marks per ton. Yet these German joists, costing not less than 89 marks, were being offered free on board at Antwerp at 82 1/2 marks less 2 1/2 per cent discount. This, be it remembered when the home price for joists in Germany was 105 marks. Iron work from Pittsburg was similarly placed upon the English market at much below the home price, notwithstanding that sea-freight and land freight had to be added to the score. Other instances of the great disparity between the home and export prices are given. In one of these was an original quotation for steel sheets of a German firm. The price quoted was £5 14s. £6. 1s. according to gauge, though they could not at that time be obtained from British makers at less than £7-12-6 per ton. But for the special clause of the terms of sale prohibiting re-importation into Germany, it would have been possible in these circumstances to re-export sheets from England to Germany at a profit. The ability of the foreigner to dump his goods in England, not only without losing by the process, but actually increasing his profits thereby, was demonstrated, beyond all possibility of challenge, before the Commission, and we cannot marvel, after studying the evidence that it came to the conclusion, that it is "impossible to maintain that dumping is merely a temporary expedient, unprofitable to the countries which practise it, and therefore certain to be abandoned." The Commission is fully justified in finding that dumping is part of an organised policy and that foreign firms find it profitable to dump in branch after branch of the more finished manufactures as their productive power increases.

**THE RETURN PRESIDENCY MATCH.** THE near approach of the dates set down for the return Presidency match at Poona is not being regarded with equanimity by Presidency supporters, who view with misgiving the probability of the Selection Committee being able to get together anything like a strong side. Having regard to the different conditions under which the return match will be played we, however, do not share in this despondent feeling, and provided a careful and judicious selection is made of available players, we feel confident that a fairly strong side will be placed in the field. It has been stated that to ensure any chance of success it will be necessary to recast the Presidency team. Apart from the failure of most of the players selected for their batting in the match last month, a change in the composition of the team would, we think, be desirable for the return fixture. The Poona wicket would suit many of the up-country batsmen who are available, but whose names were not even mentioned in connection with the first fixture. There seems to be an impression amongst Presidency supporters that there is a great dearth of average batsmen in the Presidency this year, but as far as we can see this is by no means the case. Besides Captain Greig and Mr. J. H. Curtis, the old Cliftonian and Quetta player, who with Captain Deas, we are glad to say, will appear in the team at Poona, there are a number of very fine hard-wicket batsmen whose claims should not be overlooked. Among these are Mr. J. Monteath, who has made four centuries for Dharwar this season, Mr. W. E. Copleston, an old Malvernian and contemporary of the Fosters, P. H. Latham, and C. J. Burnup, whose all round cricket for Belgaum this season has been very highly spoken of, Mr. A. G. Fleming, an old Fettesian and Quetta player, whose dashing methods as a batsman would be invaluable against the Parsees, Captain E. Campion, another fine forcing batsman, who showed a glimpse of his form at Poona last year, Mr. C. A. Kincaid, the Rajkot cricketer, who is a sound bat, and Mr. B. E. A. Manson, the Belgaum player. We do not anticipate that many of those, who played in the first fixture, will be selected again, but Captains Greig and Deas and Messrs. Carroll and Coombs may be set down as certainties, while Messrs. Chaplin and Aston should receive further trials. The first named in particular should not be left out on account of his failure. Good judges of the game who saw him at the nets were unanimous in their opinion as to his batting abilities, and he is just the sort of batsman who would be likely to come off on the Poona wicket. The Selection Committee are hardly likely to find a better wicket-keeper than Mr. Philbrick, who took the fast deliveries of Captain Deas and Mr. Coombs very creditably. Whatever the final composition of the Presidency team may be, it is a mistake to think that there is a dearth of good batsmen in the Presidency.

**CROPS IN THE PRESIDENCY.** THERE is no improvement in the agricultural condition of the Presidency, and the season reports for the week ending August 30th all point to the great need that exists for more rain. In the Ahmedabad district the bajri, jowari, cotton and rice seedlings are perishing for want of sufficient moisture, and the same may be said of the standing bajri, jowari and rice crops. Much the same tale has to be told of the standing crops in the Panch Mahals and seedlings of bajri, rice and minor crops in the Kaira district. More rain is needed throughout the Broach district where, however, the situation is not so serious as in the other districts mentioned. The rice crop in the Surat district is withering for want of rain and other crops are suffering badly. The rainfall in Thana has been insufficient and more rain is urgently needed. To add to the troubles of cultivators, locust-hoppers have appeared everywhere except in Salsette and Dahanu talukas. Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts are also greatly in need of rain, and in the former district locust-hoppers are doing damage to the crops. The standing crops are reported to be withering in the Khandesh district, whilst locust-hoppers and insects are doing damage to the crops in three talukas. More rain is urgently needed throughout the district and the want of it is retarding the sowing of bajri. Nasik and Ahmednagar districts are in a similar plight as regards the want of rain, and the standing crops are withering in the first mentioned district. In the Poona district more rain is urgently required, especially in the eastern portion where the standing crops are in danger of withering. Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur districts are all badly in need of more rain. Khariff seedlings are suffering from want of moisture in Sholapur, while in Satara the standing jowari, bajri, rice, hill-millet and minor crops are suffering from the same cause. Conditions in Belgaum and Dharwar are nearly normal, but in the Kanara district the standing crops are suffering from want of rain in parts of below-ghat talukas. The general situation may best be summed up in the words of Sir James Monteath in his speech, introducing the Budget Statement at the Legislative Council meeting on Wednesday, when he said that rain within a week would probably save the situation and rain within three weeks would avert any serious distress.

**THE FIGHT AT LIAO-YANG.** THE attack on Liao-yang, which has brought half a million troops into the field, is the greatest undertaking of the war in the Far East up to the present moment, and will very likely mark the close of the season's campaign. The attack began at the end of June. From every point on the road until now, General Kuropatkin has withdrawn in more or less disorder, and this is the first serious stand which has been made. Post after post, though expected to offer firm opposition, the Russians deserted and for over two months have been falling back on Liao-yang into which station re-inforcements have been pouring in, Reuter telling us to-day that the past week saw two additional army corps added to General Kuropatkin's forces. General Kuroki did not move from his base at Feng-huang-chen, until he had accumulated stores and munitions of war in such quantities as to render him independent of the control of the sea. For forty-five days he was preparing for the attack and though, so far, as Reuter tells us, neither general can claim to have gained any visible advantage, the Japanese are getting round the Russian left flank and the next messages may tell us of another Japanese victory and a Russian rout.

GENERAL Sir Edmond Elles will preside at the Staff College dinner at Simla, on the 28th September, Lord Kitchener being present as the guest of the evening.

OF the officers wounded in Tibet Major Lye, 23rd Pioneers, is reported to be doing well, while Lieutenant Bowden-Smith, Royal Fusiliers, and Lieutenant Mitchell, 32nd Pioneers, have both recovered and returned to duty.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 30th August was 693, giving a death-rate of 46·43 per annum per thousand as against 36·18 the corresponding period of last year, and 56·36 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 60 died from fevers; 59, plague; 3, small-pox; 39, cholera; 1, leprosy; 56, phthisis; 55, diseases of the nervous system; 45, diarrhœa; 30, dysentery; 48, still-born; 94, old age and debility; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 28; Brahmin, 18; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 3; Hindu of other caste, 356; Hindu low caste, 102; Musalman, 130; Parsee, 22; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 22; Eurasian, 4; European, 5; The total number of births was 382 as against 321, the corresponding period of last year, and 300, the average over the past five years.

THE "Journal of Medical Research," Boston, proposes to publish an atlas of bacterial infections in man. The plates, 100 in number, will be 10 inches by 12 inches, printed on heavy paper, and a limited edition at 10 dols. issued if the scheme takes.

A CORRESPONDENT of an American newspaper says that the owners of the larger cotton mills of Mexico are considering the question of combination. The mills of Northern Mexico which combined some months ago would become part of the enlarged trust. The object is said to be the control of output and prices.

A GERMAN physicist, Dr. Guillaume, has discovered a new alloy of nickel and steel called "invar," which does not expand with heat. When made in a certain way it even contracts with heating, and it should be serviceable in timepieces or other apparatus exposed to change of temperature.

THE Polish papers report an alleged saying of the Czar. Several members of the aristocracy having drawn up a scheme of a Constitution, sought an audience of the Czar for one of their delegates. The Czar, it is alleged, refused to receive him, saying:—Russia requires no change of system, rather consolidation and strengthening of the present one, which has raised her to her present height of greatness.

THE New York "Tribune" publishes the following telegram from New Orleans:—Passengers from Blewfields report that the British Minister to Nicaragua has presented an ultimatum to the Nicaragua Government regarding the seizure of Jamaican turtle fishermen by the Nicaraguan authorities some months ago. It is thought probable at Blewfields that the British will seize a Nicaraguan port and collect an indemnity.

ON a rural cricket ground in Sussex a team of stalwart visitors from Brighton were bowling and fielding against the local eleven, and as the clock in the village church tower struck four a friend of the visiting team stepped on to the ground and found a new bowler at work, and apparently not making much progress. Long-on was fielding close by, and the new arrival asked him who the new trundler was. "Blank, from Edinburgh," was the answer. He met some of us at Bridge the other evening and told us he was cricketer. He said he didn't lay much store by his batting, but as a bowler he had an idea that perhaps he was rather useful, as he could vary his pace without varying his action, make the ball swerve in the air, and break both ways." "Well?" said the visitor, as the umpire called "wide" for the fifth time in succession since his arrival. "Well," echoed the fieldsman gloomily "the captain put him on at 3.30, and he *hasn't finished his first over yet!*"

THE New York correspondent of the "Liverpool Mercury" states that Miss Dougherty and a party of fashionable friends, attired in evening costume and without hats motored to the Casino in the Central Park. At the Casino the car was stopped but the engine still continued in motion, Miss Dougherty, in alighting, slipped and fell backwards. One of her escorts, springing to her assistance partly lifted her to her feet, when her hair caught in the revolving shaft. Amidst frantic shrieks of pain, the young lady was drawn from the arms of her escort beneath the car against the shaft. The engine was stopped instantly, but a large portion of the head was scalped. There were many spectators of the horrible scene dining on the verandah, and several fainted. It is hoped the lady will recover.

ONE or two significant events have happened showing the immense importance of putting the growing business in "tea pensions" on a sound foundation. The Guaran Tea Company has gone into liquidation and the question has arisen whether those who have bought tea from the Company have any claim upon the estate. They have admittedly purchased their tea at an enhanced price for a specific consideration, viz, a pension insurance. Then, again, at a recent extraordinary meeting of the reorganised Board of the Nelson Share Syndicate, Limited, the chairman remarked that "the difficulties of the Company have arisen through the payment of the pensions to widows which have been offered." At the same meeting it was announced that a skilled actuary had been called in, and that for the future 85 per cent of the net profits would be allocated to the pension fund, instead of 75 per cent as heretofore. It is to be hoped that the actuary's report will be made public after it has been presented. It certainly concerns a great many more people than the shareholders and directors.

## THE ARMY EXAMINATION MUDDLE.

[ BY L. C. BAYLISS M. A. ]

SURELY we are a peculiar people! We are shocked and disgusted when some tale of official stupidity and mismanagement is brought to light, but the last thing we ever do is to consider whether proposed changes are real informs. They are changes; that is sufficient. We are at present engaged in "cleansing the Augean stable of the War Office." Have we ever inquired whether the rubbish turned out is not being replaced by equal amounts of rubbish brought in? Let us examine in some detail the new schemes of education for candidates for Army commissions. A memorandum recently issued speaks of the appointment of an "Advisory Board on Military Education and Training." An excellent institution, no doubt, if composed of men who understand the subject. It would be invidious to particularise; let us say that the names of those who have had largest experience in training candidates for Woolwich and Sandhurst are not found on that committee. It is not sufficient to provide a committee of men who are military experts, or even practical educators; we must have men who are qualified to say how far the requirements of the Army Council are attainable by candidates, before the required age; who know by experience the special difficulties which confront both teacher and pupil in this matter; and can pronounce authoritatively upon the effect which the Board's requirements must have on general education.

What are the proposals of this Board? According to the memorandum issued, they are not quite sure themselves. Then would it not be far better to say nothing at present? Writes Mr. L. C. Bayliss in the "West Minster." The only effect of these tentative and revisable memoranda is to confuse the teaching of every school which has any candidates for the Army. Both masters and boys are uncertain what change may next be proposed, and uncertainty produces apathy and disgust.

Paragraph 3 of the memorandum referred to tells us that the object of the Board is "to secure for all candidates a fair standard of general education, while deferring, as far as possible, the special preparation which tends to separate Army candidates from other boys during their school career, and to render them less fitted for other callings if unsuccessful in the Army examination." Did space permit, one might inquire into the true inwardness of the last words, but the general sentiment is excellent. With it in mind, let us turn to Syllabus A of the qualifying examination. It is divided into English, Elementary Mathematics, Experimental Science, Chemistry, French, German, Latin, Greek. Mathematics, Chemistry, and Science each have a sub-section of practical work. Experimental Science includes Mensuration, Light, Magnetism, Statical Electricity, and Current Electricity. "Science" must be taught "in a sufficiently extended course, involving a due amount of laboratory or field work." Now an average, school working day for boys of fourteen to seventeen years is 7 1/2 hours, including preparation time. Allowing for two half-holidays a week, we have 41 school hours. Deducting 1 1/2 hours per day for preparation, we have remaining 31 teaching hours. We cannot allot less than 2 hours per week to each subject with any hope of success. Let us work it out:

| | |
|---|---|
| Arithmetic | Two hours |
| Geometry | " |
| Algebra | " |
| Practical Work | " |
| Mensuration and Light | " |
| Electricity and Magnetism | " |
| Practical Work | " |
| Chemistry, Theory and Practice | " |
| Total | 18 hours |

Leaving thirteen hours a week to be divided between Dictation, Precis, Essay, History, Geography, Latin or Greek, and French or German. I am supposing field and laboratory work to take the same time as class-work. In reality they will require much more. Practically, of course, Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry will swamp the time-table, as it is already swamped in the case of candidates for Woolwich and Sandhurst. I am no mathematician, and am therefore incompetent to decide what amount of the last-named subjects is really needed; but in itself a purely mathematical training is no complete preparation for work requiring initiative and mental flexibility. Mathematical training may tend to exactness of reasoning, but it certainly leads men to the mechanical habit of mind which relies for guidance on formulæ and rule, and which is helpless in their absence.

Take the matter of Latin. It is an alternative subject. No schoolmaster doubts that it will not be chosen by candidates, but will be displaced by Science, French, or German. Greek will go altogether. And at what a loss to the officer himself! Apart from the fact that he will be excluded from the enjoyment of the literature which has fed and formed the finest minds of modern Europe, his prospect of really grasping the French language will be rendered much more difficult. Latin, at least, as the Imperial language, as the basis of the tongues of Western Europe, should be taught to every boy up to the age of fifteen.

Then why not substitute Spanish for German? There is no need for any man to learn German, except he live in Germany, and even then only in remote parts. English, French, and Spanish will carry a man wherever speech of Europe can pass.

History and Geography, which, properly taught, are the most important items in the education of a man who is to lead and to administer, seem to be fairly well treated in the qualifying syllabus. But why exclude Geography from the competitive examination? It is made simply an afterthought in the History section. While the lessons of South Africa are fresh while efforts are being made in all directions to improve the teaching of geography—at Oxford and Cambridge, by the Royal Geographical Society and the Geographical Association—the War Office Committee quietly ignores the whole subject, except in its simplest elements.

The scheme of the Committee seems to defeat itself. That scheme is, as I understand it, to leave room for general education and to prevent cramming. To succeed in this the examination for the Army should be such that work done for the Qualifying Examination should equally prepared a boy for any other profession if he fail to pass for the Army. But what is the fact? A boy goes to a public school, intending eventually to go to Oxford. He has a fair knowledge of classics. At fourteen he conceives a desire to enter the Army. To do this he must abandon either Greek or Latin. After three years he takes the qualifying examination, fails, and turns his mind again to the University. But he has lost his Greek or Latin in the meantime and cannot regain it.

Again the practical work required is such as to directly stimulate cramming. Sound practical knowledge of the number of instruments and processes mentioned in the syllabus cannot be imparted in the time at the disposal of a school. Consequently the minimum amount of information will be absorbed by note. So, instead of leaving room for general education they are abolishing general education. Parents send their boys to school simply with the idea of qualifying them or some definite line of life. Possibly this is inevitable, but it is deplorable. The ignorance, which prevails among young men, brought up at our public schools on all subjects outside their examination course is appalling. The simplest allusion to Greek or Roman mythology, even to the Arthurian legends, is unintelligible, I have talked with public schoolboys of seventeen or more who had no idea that the Franco-Prussian War had taken place within the memory of living men: who had never heard of the American Civil War. I could give countless instances of ignorance which is unbelievable not only among schoolboys. And if history and geography are neglected, our national literature is simply consigned to oblivion. It might as well not exist, so far as the men are concerned who are to make or mar the Empire in the future. These things do not apply solely, though they apply specially, to schemes of training for the public Services. And the really serious aspect of the case is this: Unless you teach a boy to observe and to think, as well as to work by formulæ, before the age of seventeen years, it will be enormously harder to do so afterwards. It is practically impossible to implant a taste for literature or historical reading after the age of eighteen years, or even earlier.

# GREAT BATTLE AT LIAO-YANG.

## HALF A MILLION TROOPS ENGAGED.

## AUTUMN CAMPAIGN ENDING.

## RUSSIA'S PRIVATEERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, August 31.

General Sakharoff in a despatch from Liao-yang, dated to-day says that yesterday's battle was concluded at nine o'clock at night. The Russians recaptured many positions accupied by the Japanese.

The enemy attempted to turn the Russian right, but were repulsed by the reserves.

The Russian losses were three thousand men.

Reuter (Liao-yang) to-day says that the battle is proceeding, but the force of the cannonade is not equal to that of yesterday. The Japanese are getting round the Russian left flank.

More than half a million of men and thirteen hundred guns are engaged on both sides and practically the whole force is in the firing line.

Reuter understands that the autumn campaign will probably terminate with the fall of Port Arthur and the driving out of Kuropatkin from Liao-yang.

It is pointed out that the Japanese financial position will enable her to continue the war for a long time yet, while as long as she is victorious her credit will be undiminished.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that it appears that Russian re-inforcements have been pouring into Liao-yang, the past week's totalling two Army Corps.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Reuter (Tokio) telegraphs under to-day's date that the Battle at Liao-yang is progressing.

The official despatches which left late yesterday say that neither of the contestants has realized a visible result.

LONDON, August 31.

A letter from the Foreign Office to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce states that in consequence of the representations made by his Majesty's Government, the whole question of contraband is now under consideration by the Russian Government.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Reuter wiring from Liaoyang last evening says that the Russians effected an advance southwards along the Railway.

The "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent at Chifu says that the bombardment of Port Arthur has been suspended and the Japanese have abandoned the idea of capturing the place by storm and have commenced its investment.

Reuter (Chifu) says that the steamer Independent with stores for the Japanese at Niuchwang has been detained by the Customs authorities there, on the ground that it is a breach of China's neutrality, if the steamer is allowed to depart.

The Japanese Consul has protested.

General Stoessel telegraphed to the Tsar on the 26th ultimo that the daily assaults of the Japanese at Port Arthur had all been repulsed.

Reuter wires from Mukden on the 30th ultimo that a Japanese force of ten thousand men is reported to be advancing from the North East.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the Japanese despatches make no mention of their casualties at Liao-yang.

It is expected the battle will be prolonged for several days.

Unofficial Russian reports state that the Japanese have lost forty six guns at Liao-yang.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 1.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London 31st August, says each side is believed to have a quarter of million men at Liao-yang, but the Japanese have a larger number [illegible] Some doubt exists as to whether General Kuropatkin intends to make a grand effort or merely to cover his retreat.

Experts are speculating on the possibilities of General Kuroki blocking the road to the north. Some continental telegrams aver that this is already accomplished, the others that the Japanese west of the Railway are strong enough for the purpose.

Reports, circulated in Rome, state that the Japanese are already on the outskirts of Liao-yang. General Kuropatkin has sent a portion of his army north to protect the Railway, the Chinese having destroyed the bridges.

Telegrams via Colombo say that General Nogi is utilizing over two hundred guns for the reduction of Port Arthur, excluding one hundred siege guns of eleven to fifteen centimetres calibre, in addition to one hundred special eight-inch cannon.

Admiral Togo is employing his full strength for harassing the besieged. He has created new torpedo flotillas by keeping afloat all his ships and torpedo-boats. These are like a swarm of hornets constantly buzzing in front of the harbour.

Admiral Wirenius, alluding to the recent reverses vehemently declares that Russia was the victim of either traitors or spies,

It is reported at Mukden that three large bands of Chunchuses, commanded by Japanese officers, are moving up the Liao-ho valley, apparently with the object of cutting off General Kuropatkin's lines of communication and retreat by destroying the Trans-Siberian Railway between Mukden and Harbin.

Russian military authorities allege that these bands consist of daring, restless warriors, organized by Japanese agents in sinminting.

The Japanese Intelligence Department had numerous admirably equipped spies moving about among the Russians, and Admiral Togo thereby had been informed beforehand of the arrangements in connection with the naval sorties from Port Arthur, if not from Vladivostock.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE MARSEILLES STRIKE.

### Spreading to other Ports.

LONDON, Sept 1.

The Clan Matheson. Sardinia and Den of Airlie are unable to discharge at Marseilles.

A general strike in sympathy will be declared to-day at ten Mediterranean ports including Corsica and Algeria.

## HUNGARIAN CROP REPORT.

The annual Hungarian official crop report estimates the deficiency in the world's yield of cereals at five per cent. as compared with last year, but this is practically covered by supplies in sight and on the markets.

## CRICKET NEWS.

LONDON, August 31.

The match between Yorkshire and the M. C. C. resulted in a draw.

The following matches were abandoned owing to rain :—Hants vs. Somerset, Sussex vs. Kent, and Surrey vs. the South Africans.

## THE MARWARI TRADERS.

### STRIKE AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, September 1.

The Marwari traders of Calcutta have been on strike since yesterday, when a large number assembled at the Central Police station to lay their grievances before the authorities. The Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation was also interviewed, and orders were passed to-day to prevent unnecessary interference by Footpath Inspectors of goods deposited temporarily on the footpaths. Footpaths Inspector Arratoon and some of his peons were mobbed and assaulted, but not seriously.

LATER.

The Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation has suspended action by the Footpath Inspectors, pending a conference on the whole question between the Corporation and the Marwari Association at which the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Import Trade Association will be also represented.

## THE GANGES FLOOD.

### GREAT OF LOSS LIFE.

Further information as to the loss of life and damage caused by the Ganges flood confirms all that has been said previously. In the large village of Baribalia, about fourteen miles from Begu Serai., some seventy houses were washed away, and, according to Police reports, twelve lives were lost. It is thought that the actual loss of life was probably greater. Villagers have constructed rafts on chatties on which they have saved themselves and what they could of their household goods. On these rafts, too, they may be seen floating about their fields gathering what they can of the damaged crops. As late as the 28th ultimo there was still some six inches of water at Begu Serai, and between the town and the Railway station a greater depth over which boats were plying.

## ANOTHER EXAMINATION FRAUD CASE.

### MISPLACED LINIENCY.

MADRAS, September 1

Another examination fraud case just has been decided at the Sessions Court, South Malabar, by the Sessions Judge Mr. L. G. Moore I.C.S. The accused Sivarama Sundaram Aiyar was convicted by the Head Assistant Magistrate of Palghat of offences of forgery for the purpose of cheating and of attempt to cheat by false personation and was sentenced to four months rigorous' imprisonment. He appealed against the judgment and sentence. The facts of the case were not disputed. The accused, who is 22 years of age, had previously tried on three occasions to pass the Matriculation Examination, but had on each occasion failed in all subjects. He applied for admission to the Examination in December 1903 as a private candidate, the ostensible object being to qualify for admission to Government service. Feeling he could not pass, he planned out a daring and deliberate fraud that at the examination he was to sit next to a school boy, 13 years old, of somewhat similar name, from his own village whom he knew was well-prepared for the examination. On the first day of the examination the accused forged on his own answer books the name and register number of the school-boy and after the latter had finished the answers and gone out of the hall leaving the answers books on the desk, he took these answer books and substituted his own for them. He then committed further forgeries by changing the school boy's name and number into his own so that he might be declared passed and the school boy failed. He succeeded undetected with the first answer books and was caught red-handed at the second question paper. The University ordered his prosecution for forgery and theft.

The Sessions Judge after finding the accused guilty of the serious crime with which he was charged remitted the sentence of four months' rigorous imprisonment passed by the Magistrate and ordered the release of the accused merely requring him to be of good behaviour for a period of six months. The reasons given for this misplaced leniency were that the accused was a respectably connected Brahmin, that imprisonment would cause his irretrievable social ruin, that he had already suffered indignity at a public trial and conviction and had been debarred from appearing at any University examination in future. He had yielded to a sudden temptation and the Sessions Judge had regard to his age, antecedents and the fact that he was probably not aware at the time how serious an offence he was committing.

"The Madras Mail" says it was evidently a carefully planned fraud. Such misplaced leniency will simply encourage others to attempt similar crimes and calls on the Government to take necessary steps forthwith to have the law satisfactorily vindicated by the enhancement of the sentence so as to stop these examination frauds which have been such a gross public scandal for many years past and show determined to maintain the purity of the public service and put down with a strong hand all attempts get to into it by such malpractices

Colonel Deane, Chief Commissioner, Frontier Province, with Mrs. and Miss Deane are expected as guests at Viceregal Lodge here from 15th to 22nd September.

Mr. Percival Landon, the "Times" correspondent in Tibet who leaves Bombay by this week's mail steamer for England will be the first to reach home from Lhassa. Mr. Landon has made a record journey from Tibet having reached Darjeeling in eleven days after leaving the Mission Camp. His contribution to the literature of Tibet will not be confined to the admirable letters which are appearing in the "Times." It is understood that he will also bring out a more serious work which is likely to become a standard book upon the subject of British relations with the land of the Lamas.

## THE LUFF POINT SCHEME.

### GOVERNMENT'S FINAL ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

A resolution of the Government of India is published on the question of the proposed establishment of a depot for the shipment of coal at Luff Point on the Hoogly below Calcutta which was examined by a Commission last November.

The Resolution summaries the history of the scheme and concludes as follows :—The Government of India accept generally the conclusions of his Honour the Lieutenant Governor and agree that the control of a rival port on the Hooghly should not be permitted to fall into the hands of private individuals. If, therefore, any private firms or companies desire the establishment of a coal depot or jetties at the Luff Point or its neighbourhood, the Government of India consider that the Port Trust of Calcutta should first be given the opportunity of constructing such depot or jetties. If the Port Commissioners decline to undertake the work, it will be open to the promoters to put forward their proposals for permission to construct the works including the branch railway. In the event therefore of some substantial private firm or company putting forward definite proposals for the undertaking at their own risk and responsibility, the entire scheme including the connecting link of 25 miles of railway between Panchkura station on the B. N. Railway, and the Luff Point, and if the Port Commissioners decline to participate in the undertaking, the Government of India will be prepared to consider such proposals and, if these are found acceptable, to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act, such land as may be necessary for the scheme at Luff Point and for the branch railway under the usual terms on the understanding that the Government of India shall have the right to purchase the entire undertaking at any time, should they see fit to do so, after reasonable notice and on terms to be previously agreed upon.

## ENTERTAINMENTS TO LORD AND LADY AMPTHILL.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Ampthill will attend the masonic ball here on the 13th also a fancy dress dance, which is to be given by the Black Hearts on the 19th. Their Excellencies will also be present at a garden party to be given by the Royal Artillery officers at Jutogh on the 15th, at a performance of the "Three Little Maids" by the Simla amateurs at the Gaiety Theatre on 16th and at a variety entertainment at the Town Hall on 26th.

## FOOTBALL AT SIMLA.

### THE DURAND TOURNAMENT.

SIMLA, September 1.

The Committee of the Durand Football Tournament have allowed the Simla Volunteer Club to make a second entry for the tournament. This raises the number of competing teams to fourteen.

## PLAGUE IN INDIA.

The plague mortality continues to rise owing an increase in the disease in western and southern India. Last week, Bombay Presidency reported 4,840 deaths, Mysore State 794, Hyderabad 385, Madras Presidency 546, Central India 388, Rajputana 209, Central Provinces including Berar 194, Bombay City 57, Karachi 3, Calcutta 5, Bengal 345, United Provinces 395, Punjab 90, and Coorg 3, The total for all India is 8,304 against 6,398 in the previous seven days.

## P. W. POSTINGS.

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

Mr. Mole, officiating Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta. is temporarily posted to the office of Examiner of Accounts E. B. State Railway.

Mr. Baxter, Executive Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief O, and R, Railway, vice the Hon'ble Mr. E. Napier granted leave.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Consignments of the new short rifle are beginning to arrive in India, and they will be issued with as little delay as possible.

Major-General B. Duff, Adjutant-General, returns to India in the third week in September, and resumes his appointment at Army Headquarters.

General Sir Charles Egerton, who arrives in Bombay on the 18th November, will take up his appointment of Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces in Madras, Major-General Prettyman then reverting to Secunderabad District.

The question of furnishing British Regimental Messes in India is, we understand, engaging the attention of the military authorities. In consideration of the special circumstances in this country there will probably be some modifications of the orders issued at Home. The arrangements in the latter case have been so regulated by the parsimony of the Treasury as to cause almost universal discontent.

## CRICKET AT POONA.

### GYMKHANA vs. I. C. S.

POONA, Sept. 1.

The cricket match Poona Gymkhana vs. Indian Civil Service which was resumed to-day resulted in a win for the former by eight wickets. The following are the scores :—

CIVIL SERVICE.

| First Innings. | | Second Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr R E A Elliott, b Stevens | 13 | b Dickson | 18 |
| Mr W Shepherd, b Stevens | 8 | c Butler, b Udal | 63 |
| Mr J Monteath, b Udal | 4 | b Udal | 0 |
| Mr C S Cambell, l-b-w b Udal | 3 | b Carroll | 38 |
| Mr C Gibb, st Thew, b Stevens | 7 | b Udal | 51 |
| Mr G S Curtis b Udal | 4 | b Udal | 12 |
| Mr J Sladen, b Udal | 1 | b Udal | 9 |
| Mr C E Palmer, b Udal | 7 | b Jameson | 0 |
| Mr Carmichal, b Udal | 0 | b Udal | 0 |
| Mr P Orr, not out | 8 | c and b Hartley | 2 |
| Mr W Tudor Owen, b Stevens | 4 | not out | 6 |
| Extras | 30 | Extras | 30 |
| Total | 88 | Total | 229 |

POONA GYMKHANA.

| First Innings. | | Second Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Caroll, c and b Campbell | 57 | b Elliott | 32 |
| Mr Dickson, c Gibbs, b Campbell | 0 | run out | 4 |
| Major Leslie, run out | 1 | not out | 23 |
| Hon'ble Butler, b Elliott | 46 | did not bat. | |
| Mr Hartley, c Campbell, b Shepherd | 4 | b Campbell | 17 |
| Colonel Stevens b Gibb | 23 | did not bat. | |
| Major Jameson, b Gibb | 12 | | |
| Mr Thew, b Gibb | 9 | | |
| Major Kaye, not out | 25 | | |
| Mr Udal, b Monteath | 14 | not out | 15 |
| Mr Shaw, absent | | | |
| Extras | 29 | Extras | 12 |
| Total | 220 | Total | 100 |

## THE LOSS OF THE S. S. INNERDALE.

### SHIP-WRECKED CREW MURDERED.

The following is a copy of a telegram from the Political Resident, Aden, dated the 31st August, 1904, in continuation of his telegram regarding the wreck of the s. s. Innerdale :—

"My telegram dated 23rd August. The Political Agent and His Britanic Majesty's Consul at Muskat wires :—(Begins.) My previous telegrams. It is reported the this shipwrecked men were all murdered by natives of Maseera, (Ends.) The R. I. M. S. Dalhousie still out. No news from her."

## LATE COLONEL YOUNG'S SCHOOL.

### DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 1.

The annual distribution of prizes to the boys and girls of the late Colonel Young's school took place on Wednesday evening in the presence of a large gathering of Parsee and other kind gentlemen and some European ladies in the suburban Municipal Office. After a song was sung by the children and the reading of the report, Mr. Coverton who presided, addressed the assembly. He referred to the great value of vernacular education in this country and considered there could be some improvement in vernacular literature and the books finding their way into schools. He touched upon the necessity of having good and trained vernacular teachers. The question of education had long absorbed the attention of Government in this country and a Commission which was appointed in 1874 which paid special attention to the class of persons most suited to impart education and to the description of vernacular books. The opinion of the Commission was that many of the vernacular books were excellent. The publication of such books was first taken up in 1856 and there had been an improvement in their stamp though further improvement was still possible. The books in the vernaculars tought in schools should as much as possible tell the story of the lives of good and great men of notable persons who had accomplished much and reading of whose lives would stimulate the young inciting them to act likewise. Such vernacular books should also contain general information of the localites in which the boys lived. He thanked the Municipality for taking care of the School and for imparting primary education to a number of girls Prizes were then distributed. Mr. Carvalho, the Secretary, thanked Mr. Coverton and the assembly dispersed.

## CHILDREN'S FANCY DRESS BALL.

Fourteen sporting bachelors issued invitations for a children's fancy dress ball at the Gymkhana Club this evening. This scene at the Gymkhana was beautiful and the rooms gay with bunting. The children appeared in graceful fashions of green and silver gauze and artistically conceived costumes. The little guests were photographed. The children were set to tea where the Highlanders' pipes played. The party then adjourned to the ball room where "Punch" and "Judy" show, followed by the amusing conversation between two monster dolls. Presents were then distributed and the party dispersed.

## KOLHAPUR NEWS.

It has long, writes our correspondent, been a source of wonder to me how few people in the Presidency, comparatively speaking, know anything of this almost ideal spot. Situated some 1,900 feet above sea level, Kolhapur enjoys a climate which in the opinion of its residents, and they after all are the ones best qualified to judge, is second to none in the Presidency. We have no hot weather to speak of, the temperature practically never exceeding 94° in the house and that only for a few days in April, while by the second week in May the early showers bring down the thermometer another 6° or so, from which level it never again rises till after the monsoon.

It is in the rains, however, that Kolhapur is seen at its best. The hills encircling it on every side and the surrounding country being covered with luxurious vagetation, making up a scene which for picturesque beauty is very hard to beat. When I add, moreover, that we do not, like some neighbouring districts, pay for this charm of scene by living practically in the clouds, but that on the contrary our annual rainfall is only some 40 inches, you will understand why I have termed Kolhapur an almost ideal spot.

I suppose no earthly paradise is without some disadvantages of its own, and from a European point of view, the chief of these, so far as Kolhapur is concerned, is the very inadequate house accommodation to be found in camp. Some half a dozen dilapidated and badly constructed bungalows, relics of the old British cantonment, are all the camp can offer, and even these are occupied, although terrible tales of discomfort caused by midnight thunderstorms have at times reached my ear. One gentleman, I believe, having been compelled to hastily evacuate his house in the dead of night, had to take refuge under a neighbouring roof. In common with every other district on this side of India, Kolhapur has suffered severely from the ravages of plague and this year I regret to say that already, some four months before its usual advent, it is once more in our midst. The number of deaths in the city (population, 50,000) averages some 6 or 7 daily, while rats are dying everywhere. Eighteen months ago the daily mortality averaged 40 deaths a day, but last year the disease appeared in a far less virulent form, and the daily mortality never assumed such large proportions. We are fortunate in possessing in the Durbar Surgeon, Dr. Vatve, not only a man of untiring energy, but one who by his carbolic treatment of plague cases, has undoubtedly achieved great success in combating this terrible disease.

To turn to more cheery topics ! Here, as elsewhere, cricket at present dominates everything. The game is very popular in Kolhapur, and we are lucky in possessing several good clubs, amongst which the Kolhapur Infantry Gymkhana, Shahu Club and Rajaiam College stand prominent. The former of these are playing in great form this year and have so far never been defeated, not even by the strongest combined team which could be raised in Kolhapur. Their ground is the best in Kolhapur and all our big matches are played on it. Chief of these was that played last week against Satara. The Kolhapur team was undoubtedly a very strong one, representing as it did every club in Kolhapur, and we were able to beat the visitors by an innings and 134 runs.

Winning the toss, our captain, Mr. F. B. Young, a name not altogether unknown to Poona cricketers, decided to bat first on a hard and very true wicket. Three wickets fell for 26 runs when a splendid stand by Messrs. Darley and Lucy took the score to 84 at which point Mr. Ganu disturbed the symmetry of Mr. Lucy's wickets and he had perforce to retire, (i. e, he was bowled.) After that the Satara bowling completely collapsed as the following few individual scores will show :—

Mr. Dastur, retired, 66. Mr. Bhatwadekar, retired, 50. Rev. Mr. Darley, retired, 58. Mr. Joshi, not out 40.

The closure was applied when 8 wickets had fallen for 297 runs. To this Satara could only answer with 29 for their first innings. Mr. Darley taking 8 wickets for 10 runs. Following on, Satara did much better, and thanks to a magnificent stand by Messrs. Barlee and Joshi, carried the score to 132 before the tenth wicket fell. Mr. Barlee's innings of 58 being under the circumstances beyond all praise. The visitors played a plucky and sporting game throughout, but were quite outclassed.

After the cricket we adjourned to the Gymkhana where the Kolhapur representatives, Messrs. Lucy and Dastur and Capt. Oldfield and Naik Dattu Ghatge defeated the Satara Union Club by 2 matches to nil. Later in the evening Capt. Oldfield after a great struggle defeated the Satara representative at Billiards.

So ended a very enjoyable two days. The first I hope of many such. The two stations lie so close together that it is difficult to understand why some such annual fixture has not been the rule in the past, as I trust it will be in the future.

Major Strachey Controller of the Viceregal household who has been home on leave is due back at Simla next Monday.

Sir A. and Lady Martindale, leave Simla next Saturday. A dinner party was given by the Viceroy and Lady Ampthill yesterday night to them.

## BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

### THE BUDGET DEBATE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, August 31.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council to-day the consideration of the Budget occupied the whole of the sitting. In addition to those already published the following speeches were made during the course of the debate :—

### THE HON. MR. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said the Financial Statement bore out more clearly than ever what he stated, last year, viz that they had been working entirely as a department of the Government of India. Last year he asked Government to consider the desirability of introducing free and compulsory primary education in Bombay City. He urged that instead of waiting indefinitely for a more unanimous opinion on the subject, Government should carefully consider, whether the time had not arrived for making a beginning in that direction, He suggested that the best plan would be to introduce it in one of the advanced wards or sections of the city as an experiment and that, if it worked with reasonable success, to gradually extend it to the other parts. In that way alone reliable data could be collected and in course of time free and compulsory education could be introduced on an extensive scale. He received no reply from Government to that suggestion from which he inferred that the matter was under consideration and that on that account no pronouncement on the subject was then made. Government had recognised that it was necessary to do something more than was being done in promoting primary education in the Presidency. They had during the year largely supplemented their grants to local bodies for that object and as a result some more children would no doubt receive the benefit of education. But that was not sufficient, Ignorance and poverty were solely responsible for the heavy infant mortality prevailing in the city. The only effective remedy to remove these causes was primary education. By a general spread of primary education the working classes would become better producing units and would earn more money. They would better understand how to take care of themselves and their families and would appreciate the advantages of living sanitarily. The City of Bombay had undertaken a heavy burden of improving its sanitary condition. Besides the annual heavy increased expenditure on the Health Department, amounting to several lakhs of rupees, they had been required to make a large contribution to the Improvement Trust for improving the insanitary parts or the city and providing sanitary chawls for the poorer and working classes. Under that arrangement the general ratepayer contributed towards housing the poorer classes in a sanitary manner. The Corporation had at present under consideration more stringent building regulations involving increased liability on the house-owners and it was expected that the regulations would acquire the force of law within a very short time. It would be seen that so far as the city of Bombay was concerned everything was being done to evolve measures for residents to live under more sanitary conditions. In connection with this subject the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim read extracts from the Health Officer's reports and also referred to the remarks made by Mr. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, who stated that sanitary defects could not he removed unless they taught the people to live in a sanitary way. He (Mr. Ibrahim) also alluded to the speech made by his Excellency at the opening of the Police Hospital in which he stated that the members of the Police Force should be taught how to live. Continuing his remarks, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim said, the heavy liability of various kinds willingly undertaken by the City, would not give adequate results, unless side by side with the measures adopted and contemplated, a vigorous effort was made to teach the people how to live in a sanitary way. The only effective manner in which this could be done was by introducing free and compulsory education in the city. The improvement of dwellings and localities was the first and easiest step towards improving the health conditions of the city. Having taken that step they were entitled to ask that side by side with it, the more important second step should also be taken, that of educating the people, so that in course of time all these measures combined would make the city of Bombay one of the healthiest cities in the world. Referring to building assessments, he said, it was satisfactory to notice that that question had been receiving careful consideration at the hands of Government. Recently they issued a resolution dealing comprehensively with the subject. He was sorry to find, however, that they still adhere to the fifty-years' leases. It was gratifying to notice that there were a few officers of Government, who had supported the appeal he had frequently made to abandon the reservation of the right of revision of the building assessments after fifty years. They rightly pointed out that this condition caused discouragement to building. Government did not accept this view and contended that it would be unjustifiable to permanently alienate a source of income to which the public had the most legitimate claim. They pointed out that the question affected only a certain class of people who wished to build and who were in a position to build, as they alone had a direct and patent interest in the matter, that Government were custodians of public property for the benefit of the whole community and of no particular class, and that they would be guilty of a betrayal of a sacred trust, if they did not manage the property according to their lights and to the best advantage of the community. They further argued that the market value of the alienated land might greatly rise in the course of a century or half a century, and that there might thus be a very large unearned increment dependent in no way on any expenditure or exertions of the holders, and that it was not right to forego their share in such unearned increment. He ventured to think that the present money value of any increased assessments would be insignificant after fifty years, It was not a question of benefiting a particular class at the expense of a taxpayer, The general community desired that the population of towns should spread out. The only way in which this could be brought about, was by the assistance and co-operation of the particular class referred to by Government. The real reason which deterred the people from going in for Government land and giving preference to Inam land was that Government land was hedged round with so many conditions. He trusted that the matter would continue to receive careful consideration of Government and that after further inquiry they would be disposed to abandon the reservation of the rights of revision of assessments after fifty years. It was stated that the Government of India were opposed to this concession. He felt confident that that opposition would be withdrawn if his Excellency's Government were satisfied that having regard to the exigencies of the time, it was desirable to abandon the right of revision and if a proper representation on the subject was addressed to them.

In concluding his speech the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim tendered his thanks on behalf of the Mussalman community to the Government for the sympathetic manner in which they had dealt with the suggestions made by the representative committee of the community with regard to the question of pilgrimage to Jeddah. He hoped that in view of the approaching season, the Government would pass orders so as to give effect to the suggestions made by the committee. One of the recommendations of the Committee was the extension of the pier at Pir Paon. It was not possible at this late stage to construct a pier there as recommended by the Committee, even if the Government sanctioned it. He, therefore, suggested that arrangements might be made by which pilgrims would be required to attend at the Mallet Bunder. He next referred to the orders recently passed by the Government compelling every pilgrim before going to pilgrimage to deposit an amount equivalent to the return fare to his native place. The arrangement was most inconvenient. The pilgrims were now made to attend first at Mallet Bunder and after they had put in their deposits they were taken to Pir Paon which caused considerable delay in transit. The most workable basis, the speaker thought, would be to ask these people to buy return tickets from the Railway and to produce them before they got passes to go to the segregation camp. Mr. Ibrahim then referred to the reply given by the Government to a question from Sir Pherozesha Mehta as regarded the intended resumption by Government of building area on the Chowpati estate under the City Improvement Act. He contended that such a step on the part of the Goverment would result in diminishing the resources of the Improvement Trust, and expressed the hope that Government would favourably consider any representation that might be sent to them on the subject. He reminded the Council that only recently the Government of India had contributed fifty lakhs of rupees for the improvement of Calcutta and twenty lakhs for the improvement of Simla and submitted that Bombay had an equally strong claim to be treated liberally. He next dwelt on the question of building railway overbridges at Marine Lines and Chowpati and suggested that Government should call upon the B. B. and C. I. Railway to construct the overbridges as recommended by the Committee which was appointed to consider the question.

### THE HON. MR. WEBB.

The Hon. Mr. Webb said ; I notice on page 24 of the Budget item 26 Scientific and other Minor Departments, a sum of some Rs, 9,000 has been entered. I believe I am correct in saying that some portion of this has been allotted for the creation and up-keep of an experimental farm in Sind. I want to take this opportunity of expressing to your Excellency the satisfaction with which this step is regarded in Sind. At present, so far as the foreign trade of Sind is concerned, we were dependent practically upon two crops, wheat and cotton. It is proverbially unwise to put all one's eggs in one basket and we are very anxious therefore not only to improve the quality of our products but also to introduce other products especially ground-nuts. We hope, therefore, that your Excellency's Government will be able to continue to allot handsome amounts towards the creation experimental farms. We believe that our Sind cotton—the quality and the style—could be very greatly improved by methodical and scientific cultivation. We think also that the land adjoining the recently completed Jamrao Canal are especially favourable for the creation of experimental farms, We hope therefore your Excellency's Government will be able to allot money for the creation of experimental farms on the Jamrao Canal which I may say is regarded as of considerable value by the mercantile Hon. Dr. Bhandarkar commmunity of Karachi.

### HON. DR. BHANDARKAR.

The Hon. Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar in the course of his speech said the Budget estimate was framed on the supposition that they were going to have a prosperous season this year. But appearances so far had been of a threatening nature and had already caused a great anxiety and if things did not improve by the end of September they should have to face another famine. Such a succession of famine which was known by the name of Durga Devi occurred in Maharashtra just five hundred years ago, when the whole district was depopulated. But even if this was another visit of Durga Devi, they need not be afraid of whole districts being depopulated, because they had the resources of modern European civilization at their command and railways could pour in grain at the places where it was wanted. They were under a Government which considered it its primary duty to save life and devised comprehensive measures for the relief and prevention of misery. With reference to the grievances of the Khotes, he said, it was complained that the latter had to pay more to Government than they received from the ryots. Since the rents payable by the ryots could not be raised during the continuance of the present settlement, the difference has been made up by Government by allotting a sum of Rs. 1,03,000 in the present budget. The ground of complaint had thus been removed Referring to higher education he said, he was gratified to find that large sums had been spent and were going to be spent on buildings for the training colleges and residential quarters for the pupils, another house for a Professor in the Deccan College and a hostel for the pupils of the Ratnagiri High School. Government were thus carrying out the same idea as that embodied in the Universities' Act and by making it possible that pupils and teachers should live close to one another, providing that the latter should be always under the influence of the former and be kept under wholesome discipline. While appreciating the liberality of Government in appointing new professorships to the Elphinstone and Deccan Colleges, he drew the attention of Government to the advisability of selecting such professors as have obtained the highest degree in a British University, specially Oxford and Cambridge, and had their character formed by residence within the atmosphere of their University for several years after graduation. Government, therefore, should make a strong representation on the subject to the Secretary of State asking him to choose such persons, in consultation with the authorities of several Universities as would fairly represent the highest intellectual culture of those seats of learning. For the advancement of knowledge it was necessary to create a class of men who could devote their life to study and reflection. Such men, as thinkers, would become centres of influence and serve to give a healthy tone to public opinion. Referring to female education, he said, while there were twenty Government High Schools for boys in the Presidency, there was only one for girls in Poona, wh'ch even now was reduced to the state of an aided high school. Besides these there were twenty-two high schools in Native States, one conducted by a Municipality and twenty-eight aided Anglo-Verneculars, making in all seventy-one high schools for boys in the Presidency. For girls besides the one at Poona, there were six aided Anglo Vernacular high schools only. There were in all 241 middle schools for boys against fifteen for girls in the Presidency. But in cases of European and Eurasians, the number of schools for boys and girls were equal. The obvious reason for this was that Europeans, Eurasians and Christians generally appreciated the education of girls as highly as that of boys ; while the natives had not yet come to appreciate high and middle school education for girls. To overcome this apathy of the natives in regard to female education, Government should of themselves open schools and offer inducements in the shape of clothes, books, &c., until there was a general appreciation. Of primary schools for boys there were 8,260 and for girls 775. The primary education of girls was certainly more generally appreciated by the people than middle or high school education, and if notwithstanding that, the proportion of girls' schools was small, the reason must be that the Department of Public Instruction had not yet become sufficiently alive to its importance. He therefore asked Government to pay greater attention to the primary and higher education of native girls. He advocated the education of the depressed classes through the agency of Government, Local Boards and Municipalities and urged that side by side with primary education endeavours should be made to establish as many small industrial schools for them as possible to teach them carpentry, masonry, basket making and so forth, so as to provide them with an occupation, the absence of which was the subject of a recent representation from them to Government. The expenses of the Text Book Committee appointed at the instance of the Government of India ought not to have been charged to the revenues of the Government Central Book Depot, but should have been defrayed, out of the sums alloted by the Government of India. The money of the Depot should be spent in printing and in cheapening the books and on such literary subjects as the publication of the Sanscrit series. The Government of India had assigned five lakhs of rupees to the Calcutta Museum and one lakh to the Zoological Gardens, while Bombay having nothing that might be called a Museum had only three lakhs assigned to it. The Calcutta Museum was already a first class institution of the kind was called by the people a magic-house. If one looked to the building and the collections placed in it, he would really find that not only the whole of India with its present and past, but even the whole world was brought together, as if by magic in that house. If the local Government were to entertain the project of a museum seriously, they should endeavour to give us such a museum as that of Calcutta and not a small building containing a few specimens representing the different parts of the Presidency only, which he was informed, was contemplated. The object of a museum ought principally to be to instruct and amuse the people, though the advance of scientific research might also be kept in view, provided it could be done consistently with the object. He was surprised to find in such an out of way German town as Munich, which he visited in 1883, specimens of the gold neck ornaments worn by Marathee women. His suggestion therefore was that the three lakhs given by the Government of India should be spent entirely on the construction of a building and provision be made in the budget of the next ten years of about Rs. 50,000 a year for securing and amassing exhibits of all kinds, representative of the defferent parts of India and the rest of the world and of the past and the present such as they found in the Calcutta museum. If a museum of antiquities was to be started, it should not be a separate institution but should form a part of the Bombay museum and Government should ask the assistance of rich merchants and interested native princes and chiefs in it, so that it would become a worthy representative of the enterprise and scientific spirit of the Presidency.

### THE HON. MR. DIKSHIT.

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Dikshit after referring to the existing conditions in the Presidency and the prospect of distress, said :—In opening relief works Government will, it may be confidently hoped, go in more for small or village works and less for large works than they did in the last famine. The Famine Commission of 1901 recommended that course and their recommendation has been entirely approved of by the Government of India for the weighty reasons urged by the Commission, viz that village works are generally more economical and useful than public works, that they are more easily controlled, less liable to the outbreak of epidemic disease, interfere less than public works with the general demand for labour, offer less interruption to village life, and are less subversive of moral and domestic obligations. The recommendation of the Famine Commission has been still further emphasized by the Irrigation Commission. The Deccan [illegible] not lend itself to large irrigation works, but there is [illegible] scope for small works. Several small works notably [illegible]bandharas, are badly out of repair and it will be a great [illegible] to the poor agriculturists, if they are put in a state of thorough repair.

#### FAMINE RELIEF ESTABLISHMENT.

He also called attention to the recommendation of the Famine Commission about the greater employment of non-official agency in regard to relief works and the administration of relief generally than was done in the last famine. This recommendation of theirs has also been cordially approved of by the Government of India.

Adverting to the Famine Commission's recommendations he said that with reference to suspensions and remissions of land revenue that recommendation has been in part accepted by the Bombay Government. There still exists however a marked distinction between the scales of suspension to be applied to the different parts of the Presidency. For instance, whenever the crop is bad the whole of the land revenue in Gujerat and Konkan is ordered to be suspended while in the Deccan only half of it is ordered to be suspended and when the crop is poor, half is to be suspended in Gujrat and Konkan, while there is to be no suspension in the case of the Deccan. The reason assigned for according this differential treatment is that periodical drought is calculated in fixing the assessment in the Deccan and not in Gujrat and Konkan, It is admitted that the Deccan ryot is in spite of his being "hardworking and thrifty" as described in the General Administration Report for 1902-3 page 19 in a state of chronic indebtedness and that his holdings are small in extent and poor in quality. Would it not therefore be in consonance with the spirit of the famous Resolution of the Government of India with reference to their Land Revenue policy to give to the Deccan equally if not even more liberal treatment than to Gujarat ?

### REMISSIONS AND SUSPENSIONS.

As to remissions the same distinction is maintained between the different parts of the Presidency, but it is not the only distinction. The old distinction between the well-to-do and the indigent has given place to a distinction between a bona fide agriculturist by which is meant a person who personally engages himself in cultivation and a non-agriculturist occupant. This distinction, I submit, is not a fair one. There are numerous families all over the Presidency which though not bona fide agriculturists within the strict definition of the term yet subsist largely on the profits of agriculture and who have been reduced to the verge of insolvency by a rigid enforcement of the revenue demand and I submit the benefits of remission must be extended to them also. I earnestly appeal therefore to Your Excellency's Government to pursue a more liberal policy in the matter of remissions of land revenue than has been followed in the past and is foreshadowed in the answer given at the last meeting with reference to relief in the case of damage by locusts. Referring to the condition of the Deccan, he said he had ever since his entry into this Council appealed for a more liberal treatment of the Deccan and he now repeated the appeal referring to the remark, of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale on the subject in the Viceroy's Council and the opinion of the Famine Commission of 1901 that the assessment in the Deccan is a full assessment and of the opinion of Mr. Mollison, the then Deputy Director of Agriculture, an opinion which was emphatically endorsed by the commission, viz. that the profits of cultivation in the Deccan are less than in Gujarat the result being, that the assessment in the Deccan weighs heavier on the ryot, his margin of profit being narrower. Mr. Mollison's opinion ought certainly to claim acceptance at the hands of Government, the more so when it is supported by the deliberate opinion of Sir Antony MacDonnell and his colleagues. Quite recently we have had the opinion of a gentleman who by his almost life-long study of statistics on behalf of Government has acquired special claims to be considered an expert by Government, Mr. O'Connor, for that is the gentleman I am referring to, in the course of a speech that he delivered in England the other day while appreciating to the full all that the state is doing or proposing to do strongly advocates the reduction of the land revenue assessment by 25 or 30 per cent.

### REVISION SETTLEMENTS.

In regard to revision settlements he said that while the general trend of both official and non-official opinion all over the country, including the Government of India Resolution of 1902 and the recent pronouncement on the question of Mr. O'Conor is distinctly more or less in favour of the ryot and in the direction of lightening his burdens—particularly in view of his trials and losses, during late years, it is somewhat disappointing to find that Government on this side of India still adheres to the old line of action and continues sanctioning enhancements of the State demand on the land on revisional settlement—and on considerations opposed alike to the facts and needs of the situation. Revised rates have been so sanctioned in more than one zilla, and the recent Revision Survey Settlement of the Pimpalner Taluka in the Khandesh Collectorate may be taken as an illustration of the results of such revision. In the Taluka (comprising 161 villages) the State demand has been enhanced from Rs. 118,489 to Rs. 147,376 or fully 24·4 p.c. The increase is well within the sanctioned limits as far as the whole Taluka is concerned; but in the case of about 18 villages it is over 50 p. c.; in the case of 7 villages it far exceeds the usual 66 p. c. limit:—no doubt, under special sanction. The Talooka is an extremely poor Talooka—lying in the S. W. of the Collectorate—most of it hilly—and with a soil about th poorest—the wretched "Bharad," a scanty rainfall and a precarious watersupply. The communications being but 3 made roads with a total mileage of 43. The population is a simple, ignorant population mostly of Bhils and Kunbis, the climate is unhealthy; and the cultivation over a considerable area is non-continuous, and about 30 p. c. of the occupied area is left fallow annually. The cropping is inferior—only 3 p. c. wheat and 4 cotton and 2·5 p. c. sugarcane.

### BUILDING FINES.

Referring to building fines he said he had based his appeal for a more liberal policy in this matter on sanitary grounds. Plague has become an annual fixture and the sanitary advisers of Government advocate the extension of suburbs. He did not ignore the Resolution issued some months ago by Government practically extending the Salsette rules to the rest of the Presidency. The Salsette rules are a distinct improvement upon the old state of things, but that they are not sufficiently liberal is clear from the fact that their introduction has not led to a large increase of buildings. Greater encouragement to building operations in the suburbs is necessary in the interests or public health and that can only come in the shape of a more liberal policy with reference to building fines.

### IRRIGATION.

He drew attention to the working of Government works under the existing system of water-rating. The water-rates are very high. According to the recent Government of India Review of Irrigation in India in 1902-03, the average rate of revenue assessed per acre on major works in the Bombay Presidency is Rs. 7·7 as compared with Rs. 4·2 in Madras, 3·7 in the Punjab and Rs. 2 in Bengal; on minor works it is Rs. 2·7 as against Rs. 2·1 in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and Rs. 2 in the Punjab. Naturally under such a high scale of water-rating the area so irrigated is comparatively small. In 1902-03 it was just a trifle over 100,000 acres on a total cropped area—in the 11 zillas to which the works are at present confined—of about 21½ million acres i. e. not even ·5 p. c.! and even in respect of this area it may be noted that more than half of it is under inferior and occasional cropping such as the Millets, Barley, Ragi &c. and that we have as yet barely 40,000 acres so irrigated under really good crops like sugarcane. We have spent up-to-date close on 3 crores on these works and yet not even a quarter p. c. of the cropped acreage has permanently benefitted! Some twenty years ago a system of lower water rates was introduced as an experiment. The experiment was allowed 5 years' trial from 1883-4 to 1888-9. The result was apparently most satisfactory though not in the opinion of the Engineers. The result of enhanced water rating is as might have been anticipted. The areas under more permanent classes of irrigation show little expansion and continue practically stationary: He submitted that it behoves Government seriously to consider whether in view of the failing and capricious monsoons and other unfavourable agricultural conditions a return to the old system of low rates and expanding irrigated acreages in preference to the existing one of the high rating unextending irrigation is not desiraable and necessary alike in the interest of revenue administration and of the agriculture of the Presidency. At all events the question is one which demands careful investigation.

### EDUCATION.

Under the head of education, it was satisfactory to learn that the grants to Municipalities and Local Boards for primary education were increased during the course of last year and that this year too it is intended to give large grants to local boards for their schools though there is none to them for school-houses. Municipalities also get a substantial increase in their educational grants. The number of teachers is to be increased. That is a welcome addition but it may be hoped that their salaries of existing teachers may also receive a fair addition The budget shows that the majority of primary school teachers receive salaries between Rs. 3 and Rs. 10 a month and that there are as many as 393 whose salaries are under Rs. 3. If these latter or some of them are pupil teachers, would it not be advisible to show them separately in the Budget as is done in the case of the pupil teachers of the Art School? It is satisfactory to observe tha the Budget makes provision for the employment of 4 agricultural teachers and 4 Kinder Garten teachers, one for each of the Training Colleges in the Presidency. This is a new provision and a very desirable one, Provision is made in the Bubget for the purchase of a recreation ground for the Science College and for some secondary schools. It is however discouraging to find that Government have not yet seen their way to make provision for hostels for that college or even for the Medical College. The need for hostels for both the colleges has been long felt and Government have promised to satisfy it as soon as funds are available. May we not hope to have it satisfied in these days of surplus? Government have taken over the School Final Examination from the University. This transfer had been urged not only by the Universities Commission but by the University itself. The rules made by Government for conducting the examination however differ in two important respects from the rules under which the examination used to be held by the University. Considerable hardship rises from the fact that these rules were published only on the 16th May 1904 while the examination is fixed for the 28th November 1904. He earnestly hope that Government would give due consideration to the matter and remove the hardship. He also drew attention to Rule 5 of the general rules contained in the Grant-in-aid Code. That rule lays down that the Government grant shall in no case exceed one-third of the total expenditure of the Institution during the previous official year. That is a very salutary rule so far as schools managed on business lines are concerned. But there are several schools, conducted on the principle of self-sacrifice and he submitted that they deserved more liberal treatment in the matter of grant in-aid. than schools conducted on business lines The harshness and injustice of the rule as to maximum grants-in-aid is heightened since the new Grant-in-aid Code came into operation last October. There is no change made in the wording of the rule in question, but the system of assessing grants has been radically altered by the new code. It appeared desirable there should be some definite standard for assessing the grant to which the school is entitled and this grant should constitute the maximum grant attainable and not one-third of the expenditure as proposed by the new rules.

### MEDICAL RELIEF.

Large as has been the progress made under this branch of the public service during recent years—both in respect of number of institutions and expenditure incurred and extent of relief afforded, there is a vast deal yet to be done in the field. We have now about 640 Civil Hospital and Dispensaries in this Presidency as compared with 254 in 1891, and spent over 12 lakhs as against some 7 lakhs. This is, so far, satisfactory but the provision is still confined mainly to the larger townships—640 institutions for a total of 25,900 villages and towns—and the vast mass of the villages get no share of the benefit. Private enterprise scarcely enters the field and an enormous mass of diseases and suffering in the rural parts is left unreached and untouched. The high rate of mortality that constitutes such a bad feature of our annual vital statistics as regards the villages is due as much to the absence of such medical relief as to defective sanitation, The District Local Boards whose concern it is to make adequate provision in this regard are at present hopelessly handicapped for want of funds, and he submitted that special assignments under such circumstances may be given to them from Provincial Revenues in aid of Medical expenditure.

### FORESTS.

The operations of the forest department are steadily expanding. The Reserves now embrace an area of close on 14,000 square miles, and the annual net income is over 6 lakhs, But revenue is not the chief object of forest conservancy; and the Government of India lay it down in their resolution of 1894 as a cardinal principal of Forest policy that it should be so directed as to subserve to an important extent the purposes of agriculture. As far as this Presidency is concerned, however, much—very much apparently—remains to be done in this direction. The needs of the rural classes consist mainly in small timber for building, wood for fuel, grass and grazing for cattle and rab-supply for manure. As to timber, in 1902-03 free grants were allowed only to the value of about Rs 18,000. He submitted "inter alia" the following suggestions for the favourable consideration of Government:—(a) That larger grants of timber free of charge might be made to needy agriculturists of the poorer classes. (b) That arrangements may be made so as to render available to the poorer agriculturists the requisite supply of fire-wood at lower than the market prices. This would enable them to reserve cowdung for manure. (c) That in view of the fact that there has been in recent years an enormous loss of agricultural cattle, the grazing fees may be halved for a few years and more free passes allowed than at present. That as regards Rab-supply more consideration may be shown than at present to the necessities of the ryots and that the stringency of the existing rules may be usefully relaxed. He also suggested that unoccupied cultivable waste lands might be offered at reduced assessments, where as in Khandesh considerable areas are available for the growth of grass or other fodder for cattle. There were several portions of forest area which it is commonly asserted are unfit for forest purposes and would lend themselves easily to cultivation. The large tracts of land in the Shahada and Taloda Talukas which are at the foot of the Satpuda hill fall, under this category. If instead of being set apart as forest, they were given away for cultivation they would be cheerfully taken up by the people and would lead to considerable improvement of the locality and would by affording legitimate occupation to the Bhils probably also tend to reduce the number of fires in the valuable forest on the Satpuda hills. Similarly in the Nandgaon Taluka of the Nassik District there is a good demand for agricultural land and some of the lands set apart for forest could be usefully disforested and given up for agriculture. In conclusion he begged Government not to take a too roseate view of "returning prosperity" to quote the words of the Honourable Sir James Monteath and on the strength of that insist on large recoveries of land revenue and Tagai advances. Even if the Presidency is blessed with successive normal seasons a consummation devoutly to be wished it will be long before the Presidency re-assumes its normal position.

### THE HON. MR. KHARE.

The Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare asked the Government in view of the impending famine to give proper effect to the suggestions made by the various Famine Commissions as to the best means of dealing with famine. He urged that as a relief work metal-breaking should not be resorted to to the extent to which it was carried on during the previous famines, He stated that with famine the forest administration, would necessarily be disorganised, but he hoped that all forests would be opened for the purpose of grazing and that the Government would not think of realising much revenue from that source. He also pleaded for some relaxation in the forest rules which, it was complained, operated oppressively upon the people even during the periods of comparative prosperity. Some of the rules were simply mischievous without being of any good. There were also complaints of people suffering hardship at the hands of overzealous forest officers. Mr. Khare pointed out a rule which prohibited people from doing any timber work in villages which were within a distance of one mile of the protected or reserved forests without the previous sanction of the Forest Officer. This rule, Mr. Khare submitted, looked innocent on paper, but when put into practice it caused a great deal of hardship to poor people in the course of their ordinary avocation. In the Kolaba District almost all the villages came within the operation of this rule, and it would be really hard if, for instance, a cartman was compelled to apply for the sanction of the Forest Officer to repair his cart in the event of its suddenly coming to grief owing to some accident. There were many instances in which people had been prosecuted for the infringement of this rule. The speaker then referred to the subject of the present system of collecting the income-tax. He pointed out that though the limit of taxable income had been recently considerably modified, the total amount collected was as much the same as before. So far as the city of Bombay was concerned it might perhaps be due to the increased prosperity of the city. But there was a constant remark in the mofussil that apart from the Government officials the change had not only benefited nobody, but had resulted in hardship all round. Mr. Khare next drew the attention of the Government to the want of main roads in the Shahpur Taluka of the Thana District and inquired if the Bombay Government han taken in hand the scheme for establishing co-operative credit societies.

### THE HON. MR. KHANDALLAWALLA.

The Hon. Mr. N. D. Khandallawalla directed the attention of the Government to the danger in which the ryots placed themselves in the times of famine by passing nominal deeds of sale as mortgages of their lands to the sowcars, and expressed the hope that if the worst fears regarding the present agricultural situation of the presidency came to be realised, the Government would take care to prevent the ryots from parting with their landed property in this manner. He urged the Government to give them tagavi advances and other kinds of help.

The Council then adjourned.

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## SECOND DAY.

POONA, SEPT. 1.

The discussion on the Budget Estimates was resumed to-day when the Hon. Messrs. Giles and Fulton having addressed, Sir James Monteath replied at some length referring to the question raised by the Hon. Mr. Dikshit as to why the Financial Statement was sent to the members in advance confidentially. Sir James Monteath said, properly speaking it should not be sent at all, but was sent confidentially to facilitate discussion. He was sorry, as he had said before, that few members responded and they had to answer as best they could the criticisms they heard of only at the meeting, sometimes read out in a rather rapid manner. If the Statement was published and publicly discussed before the meeting, he could not see that there would be any use for meeting at all. Proceeding he said it would, he thought, be satisfactory to the members to hear that substantial falls of rain were reported from most of the talukas of Surat and one of Ahmedabad. It was gratifying that administrative measures were taken and orders passed.

### EXAMPLE OF THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION HELD UP.

Since the last Budget meeting had received so large a measure of appreciation and that the criticism had been so moderate he should be glad if the Hon. Mr. Parekh would imitate the excellent example of the Millowners' Association as described to them by the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas, and apply to local officers as regarded matters of detail and appeal to Government only on questions of principle. It was, of course impossible for Government to keep themselves acquainted with every official act of every officer of the Presidency. It was a satisfaction that his honourable friend had no sympathy with people who could pay their public dues and did not. The speaker had no knowledge of the circumstances but he had no doubt that the Wanias, of whose sufferings the Hon. Mr. Parekh had given them such heart-rending account, came in that category. No doubt the Hon. Mr. Parekh's informants said the contrary. But with all respect to him they had to accept the opinions of the officers responsible in such matter until proof was given that it was wrong. If the Hon. Mr. Parekh brought to the notice of the Collector the cases in which Circle Inspectors altered entries of payments so as to show them against arrears of previous years, he (the speaker) had no doubt that any proved abuse would meet with appropriate punishment. As regarded general allegations of harsh measures and a reign of terror, the speaker could not say that the result of former investigations led them to attach much importance to them.

### REMISSION OF LAND ASSESSMENT.

Sir James Monteath, then proceeded to deal with various points urged by the members during the discussion. Referring to the question of suspension and remission of land assessment he said the practice of Government was to postpone collection till enquiry could be made about the ability to pay and then either to collect or suspend the collection for the prescribed periods or to remit as circumstances seemed to justify. They had now agreed to suspend for the prescribed periods in all cases instead of postponing till inquiry.

### BUILDING ASSESSMENTS.

Coming to the question of building assessments, he said he did not agree with the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim that concession had had little effect. They had for instance given a great impetus to building in Ahmedabad. But the desirability of giving this encouragement was not an adequate reason for sacrificing the right of the public to all eternity.

### MAHABLESHWAR LEASES.

As regarded Mahableshwar leases, he thought there was some misunderstanding. The place was acquired for a European sanitarium and it had become the head-quarters of Government during the hot weather. So long as Government went there, the many officers of Government must find residence there for the performance of their duty. If they were turned out of Mahableshwar as completely as they had been, for instance out of Malabar Hill, Bombay, it would be little short of a public calamity, The means taken to prevent this result were, he thought, innocent enough.

### OVERBRIDGES.

Refering to the question of overbridges to the north of the French Bridge, Bombay, he said he agreed that they were needed and informed the meeting that estimates for six bridges were, he believed, ready and were under consideration of the Municipal Commissioner and an estimate for a seventh was shortly expected.

## THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor concluding the debate said:—

There are one on two points on which I wouldlike to make remarks particularly on the question, first of all dealings with the subject of Premary Schools, I so often have representations made to me that the Government should do more for primary education that I am always troubled with one aspect of the case. I always feel this question of primary education and houses in which schools should be placed depends on that kind of accommodation you thing you should give. I have had the satisfaction of visiting many schools in Bombay with the Hon. Sir Fulton and certainly in some schools, their accommodation was bad and should be condemned in others. I think it is, to a certain extent good. Is it better, if you have only a certain amount of money, to spend to distribute it in a double number of schools with less adequate means for excellent accommodation or have only half the number of schools and give what I may call perfect schools? The school that comes prominently to my mind, I think, is the Harris School. There is a case where, if money had been spent on several schools you would have had perfectly sanitary school. I believe but not such satisfactory accommodation. Certainly, but the children would be in a condition far more sanitary and would otherwise be more efficiently provided for than they would in their own homes. Therefore if you draw a certain sum of money to spend, is it better to distribute it over a wider area with this perfection or to distribute it over a few schools and have better accommodation? My own conviction is, you ought to provide for a greater number, if there are scholars available and I understand there must be a number of children who want to go to school or whose parents want them to go to school who are unable to go because there is no accommodation for them. I think public opinion ought rather to express its own views on the subject.

The Hon Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola in attending to the difficulties of the pilgrim question in Bombay mentioned he had suggested pilgrims should not be admitted as pilgrims to the Segregation Camp unless they had a return railway ticket with them which would be a guarantee they would find their own way back to their homes from the Haj. We have had so much correspondence on the subject that I really forgot why the suggestion has not been acted on becauee the proposal certainly seems to be a sound one and better than the deposit of money which is likely to give trouble and to lead to great deal of friction.

The Hon. Mr. Dikshit referred to the delay arising with regard to criminal identification. I understand the delay arising in several cases may undoubtedly lead to a certain amount of prolongation of suspense to the possible criminal which it might be desirable to avoid. That point, I think, should be looked with the Hon. Mr. Thackersey who advocated an advising board to assist the Governor in matter of commercial importance. This again is a question to which we will have to pay attention. But I cannot give any opinion off hand.

I may say the Hon. Mr. Bandarkar laid great stress on the necessity of professors being carefully situated. That is a question which I know is now engaging the attention of the Secretary of State. But it is like most other matters a question of money. If you want better men, you will have to pay more. I understand there is not a great number of candidates wanting to come out here, and there is therefore some trouble in inducing men of desirable standard to come at all. So it comes to the question as to what salaries you should give them.

I think the Hon. Mr. Bhandarkar also referred to question of a museum which I am rather interested in myself. He had very large and bold views on the subject which I fully sympathise with. But I rather act on the principle of festina lente and think it is better to start in a modest form. If he can get his friends to give large subscriptions and move the Government of India for help, as I think in his remarks he said he had already approached the Viceroy on the subject. If he can move them to assist liberally I should not oppose having a museum on a scale of a British Museum if he likes. But I object to getting a number of things from the South Sea Islands and other parts of the world and putting them together in a house and saying that is a museum. A museum should be a collection of articles which should stimulate the public interest and excite inquiry. They should be articles representative of industries and products and anything else connected with the Presidency. That would be an initial movement. How far it will ultimately develope in future entirely depends on those who are generous enough to give money for the purpose.

On the question of cotton growing I fully endorse the remarks made by my honourable colleague Sir James Monteath. But I think Sind is only the place where we are likely to achieve any result in the cultivation of long stapled cotton. In Sind you can practically make your climatic condition by irrigation. But at present time this is not so often the case in other parts of the Presidency. Whether it will be different in a hundred years, I do not know. Experiments have been going on since 1827 for the improvement in the quality of the fibre. It is a useful fibre and demands very high price. Under the various climatic conditions to which we have to subject ourselves here, I don't think it will do to disregard them. But still if improvements are possible by all means try to achieve them. I am glad to say in Sind I think there is a prospect of revising an improved staple.

I can only endorse the remarks fallen from the lips almost of every other speaker that the calamity which threatens us of famine may be dissipated very soon by copious downfall of rain.

On the motion of the Hon. Sir Fulton the Bill to further amend the District Municipal Act was read for the third time and passed.

Sir James Monteath then moved the first reading of the Bill to establish a Court of Wards in the Bombay Presidency. After some discussion the motion was carried and the Bill was referred to a Select Committee. The Council then adjourned.

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## INTERPELLATIONS.

### A QUESTION OF PRINTING.

In answer to the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare Government stated that the net profit realised from the Government Central Book Depot during each of the last ten years by the publication and sale of vernacular school books used by the Bombay Educational Department was as under:—

| Year. | Net profit. Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1893-94 | 1,095 | 1 | 11 |
| 1894-95 | 14,695 | 4 | 11 |
| 1895-96 | 11,746 | 1 | 5 |
| 1896-97 | 11 474 | 6 | 5 |
| 1897-98 | 9 531 | 7 | 7 |
| 1898-99 | 8 510, | 2 | 4 |
| 1899-00 | 9,910 | 11 | 4 |
| 1900-01 | 8,066 | 15 | 4 |
| 1901-02 | 11,973 | 10 | 1 |
| 1902-03 | 12,685 | 1 | 8 |
| Total...... | 99,688 | 15 | 0 |

In answer to the Hon. Mr. Khare, Government stated:—Only one application was received from a native Press to undertake the publication and sale of the new series of vernacular tex books.

A memorandum by the Educational Department stated that there is no proposal before Government to hand over the printing business of the Government Central Book Depot to any private firm, but it has been decided to transfer temporarily the copyright of the new Vernacular Series of Reading Books to Messrs. Macmillan and Co. on certain terms with a view to producing them in a shape very superior to anything that the Book Depot has hitherto been able to secure. There will still remain a great deal of printing work to be done for the Department through the medium of the Book Depot, and for such work tenders will as usual be invited and the Nirnaya Sagar Press tenders will be duly considered, if received.

### MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Replying to the Hon. Mr. Khare in reference to the continuance of the Medical Inspection at the different Bunders in Bombay, Government stated that the Collectors of the coast districts more immediately affected and the sanitary and medical advisers of Government are being consulted on the subject.

### THE HARBOUR FERRY SERVICE.

The Hon. Mr. Khare asked:—What action, if any, has been taken to remove the hardships to which the travelling public is exposed under the present Harbour Ferry Service? and why, in spite of repeated non-fulfilment of the conditions, the present Harbour Ferry Contract has not been cancelled? Government replied: The action directed by Government to be taken by the local officers is still in progress.

Replying to the Hon Mr. Khare Government stated:—Under the law it is the duty of the Local Board to maintain dispensaries within its limits, and if the District Local Board of Kolaba desires to have the benefits of the Rules for the regulation of Government-aided charitable dispensaries extended to an institution within the district, the necessary application will doubtless be made to Government through the proper channel.

### A SOUTH KONKAN RAILWAY.

The Hon. Mr. Khare asked: Have Government received a petition submitted by Mr. G. A. Mirkar through the Collector of Kolaba in which the latter requests the support and sanction of Government to the scheme of constructing a railway in South Konkan, and if so, what are the orders passed upon it? Government replied: Government have received Mr. Mirkar's petition. The orders passed upon it are contained in their letter of the 3rd instant addressed to the Commissioner, S. D., intimating that Government, as at present advised, are of opinion that the concessions asked for by Mr. Mirkar are not such as it would be reasonable to grant in any case and that the scheme as put forward does not in their opinion give such promise of success as would justify them in giving any encouragement to it.

### POT KHARAB LANDS.

The Hon. Mr. Khare asked: Is it a fact that in the revision survey of Mangaon Taluka in 1902-1903 the rates have been applied and assessment levied upon "pot kharab" lands generally, in contravention of the rules enunciated in Government Resolution Revenue Department, No. 2919, dated the 29th March 1884, If so will Government be pleased to correct the error of its own motion without requiring each individual sufferer to petition separately? Government replied: The Resolution referred to in the question appears to be No 2019 dated 26th March 1884. It contains the general rule regarding the treatment of pot kharab. The exceptions to the general rule are specified in the Rules regarding Pot Kharab contained in Volume II of the Survey Settlement Manual. Government are not aware of these rules having been generally contravened or of any error having been committed which they can correct of their own motion. The khots and khatedars concerned have been informed that on individuals aggrieved representing their cases to the Revenue Authorities of the district they will be inquired into.

### RESERVED FOREST IN RATNAGIRI.

Replying to the Hon. Mr. Khare Government stated: It has been ascertained that all the land in the possession of the Forest Department in Ratnagiri and now administered as reserved forest has been duly constituted reserved forest. No further action is needed as regards it. No other land will be constituted reserved or protected forest without the issue of notifications or fresh notifications as required by the existing law.

### THE SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.

Government in reply to the Hon. Mr. Khare stated they have acceded to the recommendation of the Educational authorities that Rules I and II of the Rules in Notification No. 915, dated the 16th May 1904, should be amended. A notification will appear in the 'Bombay Government Gazette" of the 1st September to the effect that the examination in November next will be open to all candidates who have completed 16 years of age on November 1st and who have attended a school duly recognised by the Department from the beginning of the second school term of 1904, and that for the examination of 1905 admission will be given to candidates who have attended a duly recognised school from 1st January 1905 to the date of the Examination.

In answer to the Hon. Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Government submitted the following memorandum:—Government have decided to transfer temporarily to Messrs. Macmillan and Co., the copyright of the Vernacular Series of Reading Books which are now being revised by a Committee. The firm will publish the series at its own risk and expense and have the copyright of the books for a term of ten years and in return pay Government a royalty or commission of 10 per cent. on the retail price of all books sold. The price at which the books of each series will be published will generally correspond to the prices now charged. The firm has undertaken to place at the disposal of the Revision Committee for use as they think fit (a) their Bengal Series of Science Readers approved by the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal and now in use in that Presidency. (b) a Series of General Readers written by Mr. Marsden for use in Madras and prescribed by the Educational Department, Madras, for use in Tamil, Telegu, Kanarese and Malayalam Schools, (c) all Macmillan's English Readers (of which there are several series, both literary and scientific). (d) Macmillan's books on Science of every kind, from which materials for lessons may be freely used. (e) illustrations occurring in any of the above. The firm has also agreed to place at the disposal of the Committee the services of their representative in India, Mr. Marsden formerly of the Madras Educational Department, who will write lessons, suggest lessons or subjects and from a collection of his own provide coloured illustrations. Mr. Marsden has had great experience in such work in Madras, having been an Inspector of Schools, Government Translator and Examiner in Hindustani and Persian and Chairman of the English, Vernacular and History Sub-Committees of the Madras Text Book Committee, besides editing and writing many school books. The Educational Department will thus have at their disposal the resources of Messrs. Macmillan and Co. both in India and England, and the Indian connection which the firm has established will enable it to combine its English and Indian resources in a manner which will result in the greatest benefit to the Department and enable the Government Central Book Depot to produce the books in a shape very superior to anything that it has hitherto been able to secure. The firm will avail itself of such local presses as are best able to attain to the required standard of work.

### PROSPECTS OF SCARCITY.

Replying to questions by the Hon. Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit Government stated: As far as Government are aware there is no canal called the Ner Canal, but an area of 754 acres in the village of Ner is irrigated with the aid of three Bhandharas built accoss the Panjhra river. The water supply to these fields depends entirely on the natural flow in the river and when that fails the crops must suffer. No special reports have been received drawing attention to the state of the irrigated lands in the vicinity of Ner in particular, but there is reason to fear that in a year of abnormally low rainfall such as the present, the rice crops in many parts of the country must have suffered more or less severely. Inquiries will be made with a view to ascertain whether the Bandharas in question are in a state of disrepair. The rainfall, and the condition of crops in Khandesh and all other parts of the Presidency are shown in the weekly returns published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" and in the statement which is laid on the Table. All requisite precautions are in hand for the commencement of famine relief operations should the necessity for them unfortunately arise. Government definitely directed in 1897 that one of the main reasons for reserving "anjun" trees is that their leaves may be used as fodder in time of famine, and that the effort should be spared to preserve the lives of agricultural cattle. These orders were committed to all District and Forest Officers and attention of the officers concerned will be drawn to them.

### THE PILGRIM CAMP AT PIR PAO.

Replying to the question by the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, in regard to the hardships of the intending pilgrims in connection with the Secregations Camp at Pir Pao, Government stated: The matter is still engaging their earnest consideration. As there has been a great number of points to determine, Government are not yet prepared to place their final oders before the public. Orders have been given for the making of temporary arrangements for the ensuing pilgrim season which, it is expected, will enable pilgrims to be landed at Pir Pao at any state of the tide. Arrangements for the more speedy conveyance of pilgrims from Mallet Bunder are being considered. The desirability of appointing a Committee consisting of the Government officers concerned in carrying out the arrangements of future pilgrimages and a few leading Mahomedans will be considered in connection with the arrangements for this year's pilgrimage.

### OVERBRIDGES.

Replying to the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola Government stated they had accepted the recommendation of the Overbridge Committee, and the plans and estimates for the overbridge at the south end of Marine Lines station are under preparation. Government have called upon the B.B. & C.I. Railway Company to provide an overbridge at Chowpatti between the present Charni Road Level Crossing and French Bridge, at the point where the new road to be constructed by the Bombay Improvement Trust in connection with their Scheme No. III is intended to cross the railway. The necessary plans and estimates for the work are being prepared by the Railway Authorities.

### THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S REMUNERATION.

Replying to the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad as to the desirability of remunerating the Administrator-General of Bombay by a fixed salary, Government stated they have had the matter under consideration for some time and hope shortly to be in a position to announce their decision.

### ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

Government in reply to Mr. Setalvad stated that last February the Director of Public Instruction forwarded a representation from the Principal, Elphinstone College, to the effect that the play ground attached to the College might be secured to it so long as the institution was maintained in the present building. The previous sanction of Government is necessary to appropriate the plot to building purposes and as such sanction has not been applied for by the City Improvement Trust, no action on the part of Government is called for.

### GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSTEL.

In answer to the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Government stated:—Certain questions connected with the hostel for the students of the College are still undecided, and the necessary funds are not available. The building will be taken in hand as soon as possible.

### TELEGRAPH OFFICES AT URAN AND PANVEL.

Replying to the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Government stated they were aware of the inconvenience to the people of Uran and Panvel owing to the absence of a telegraph office and hope to open a branch in the Post Offices at those places early in October.

### KALYAN WATER SUPPLY.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad asked:—Whether Government are aware that the water-supply at Kalyan is insufficient and unwholesome, and that the Municipality of that town is financially unable to undertake the erection of proper water works? Government replied: That they have no information regarding the matter referred to, and a report has been called for.

### INCREASED ASSESSMENTS.

Replying to the Hon. Mr. Parekh Government stated they had noticed that in the village of Dhantoria in the Broach taluka the maximum rate fixed at the revision survey is Rs. 7 per acre and the average rate per acre is Rs. 7-14-5! The increases are due to the application of the revised scale for distance from village. A report has already been called for in these cases.

### THE BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The Hon. Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta asked Government to state proposals or instructions which they have sent to the Board of City of Bombay Improvement Trust as to dealing with the Chowpatti Estate vested in the Board under the Bombay Improvement Trust Act? Government replied they have only informed the Trust that they may require the whole of the building land on the Chowpatti Estate and have requested that Body that they may be consulted before preparing any scheme for building upon that estate. The Chairman of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust states that the Chowpatti Street Scheme was not formed with the object of bettering or benefiting the Chowpatti Estate, but the purpose of providing building sites for the expansion of the City and of creating new and increasing the existing means of communication, and that the direct communication which it will afford from the Chowpatti Sea-face to the junction of the Gibbs, Pedder and Gowalia Tank roads will no doubt be of advantage to the Chowpatti Estate in common with the rest of the neighbourhood.

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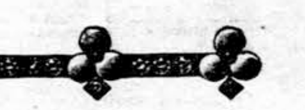
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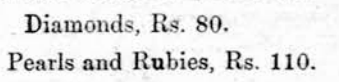
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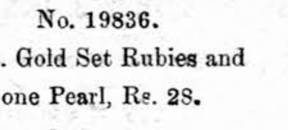
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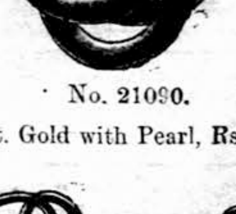
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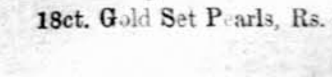
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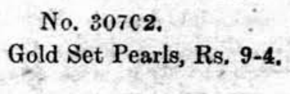
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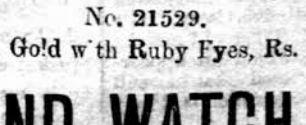
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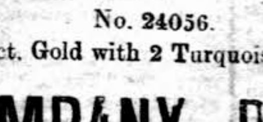
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## PURELY PERSONAL.

KING EDWARD will go down to posterity as a peace maker. That is a big thing. But he is something of a reformer in little things as well. This is distinctly the case in matters sartorial, as during the present summer he has been responsible for the return of the button-hole, and also for the revival of the white top hat. An observer at Goodwood noticed that the King appeared one morning wearing a white hat, lavender kid gloves—and a pink shirt. And beholders declared that he looked all the better for this gay combination of colours.

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The white hat—once sacred to the racing set, and the old-fashioned country squire—has certainly caught on in the gay world of London. At that stronghold of smartness, the Carlton Club, the Duke of Marlborough and Lord Londonderry were both wearing this old-time summer-like headgear, and any number of white hats may be seen in the Park and Picadilly. It has been said that the Panama hat begins to take a back seat, but a competent critic decides that as many are to be seen on smart wearers as in the days of old. But they are true Panamas. Lord Chesterfield continues to wear one, and so also do Lord Carnarvon, Sir Herbert Maxwell, Mr. Harry Cust, and many other smart and well-known personages. On the other hand, Lord Churchill—now one of the best-dressed men in London—appeared one day in a billy-cock hat of soft white felt. Coloured waistcoats have been the "right thing" throughout the spring and early summer; but now that the thermometer hovers near the nineties, the old-time white waistcoat has resumed its sway. By-the-bye white duck suits have been worn in London by several smart men, including Lord Craven and Lord Carnarvon; and as for buttonholes, already mentioned as resuscitated by the King, three of their most assiduous wearers are Lord Spencer, Lord Alington and Lord Buchan.

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But vagaries of attire are not confined to the hot weather. Sir Tatton Sykes, I dare swear, has not shed one of the numerous coats he is in the habit of wearing; and while it is long since I saw Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, it is probable that he has not yet relinquished his affection for a brown tweed cap worn in conjuction with an immaculate frock coat. Then Mr. Thomas Hardy prefers two waistcoats to one, even in the hottest of weather, and one would hardly know Mr. David Christie Murray without the velvet jacket and soft hat which once prompted a cheeky newsboy to apostrophise him as "Old Quaker Oats come to life again."

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Sir William Richmond affects, at all events within his own beautiful house, loose Oriental garments, and Dr. Furnivall's black skull cap is well-known to the waitresses of a certain A. B. C. shop in Oxford Street; while Sir Walter Gilbey, with his ruffled shirt, embroidered waistcoat, light fawn trousers, and blue cutaway coat, look like a figure from one of Mr. Dendy Sadler's pictures. And, of course, there are many—even among ladies—who have to wear attire which looks eccentric in this weather. For instance, the hard-working Sisters of Nazareth—how they must feel their stiff empese linen coiffes and heavy voluminous robes, with the mercury trying to get out of the top of the tube. But if you ask them if they mind they just reply, 'It is the rule of the order."

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Here is a study of the brave lady whom death took from us last week; written at a time when she was the observed of all observers in London Society and when none, probably, but herself and her physician, knew how heroically and unassumingly she was "treading the way to dusty death."

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"Groups of important sisters,' wrote my representative, "form a suggestive study in the social world of London. And that famous set known as the Churchill sisters' provides a case in point. They were born in the purple. Daughters of a Duke of Marlborough, their mother nee Lady Frances Vane-Tempest, was one of the proudest matrons of the dead and gone Victorian era. The six Ladies Spencer-Churchill were all married young, and to men of wealth and position. Their careers may be outlined as follows: Lady Anne—now Dowager-Duchess of Roxburghe is the ducal sister, who has lived in the atmosphere of Courts: Lady Cornelia married Lord Wimborne, and has gone in for politics and the Protestant faith; Lady Rosamond became Lady de Ramsay, and prefers a life of domesticity; Lady Georgina—now Lady Howe—makes a splendid 'whip' and a brilliant hostess: Lady Sarah Wilson is the smart sister; and Lady Tweedmouth personates many things—sport, Society, politics, and the position of a great lady both in town and country.

---

"Lady Fanny Octavia Louisa Spencer-Churchill was born in 1853, and received her second name because she happened to be an eight child. From early youth she seemed strong, healthy, and energetic caring more for an outdoor life at Blenheim than for the social treadmill of London. Never beautiful, she was tall, with a splendid figure, a smart appearance and a face of keen intelligence. When about twenty she became engaged to Lord Tweedmouth—then Mr. Edward Dudley Marjoribanks—and their marriage took place with much brilliancy on June 9th, 1873. By-the-way, all the daughters of Fanny Duchess of Marlborough were married in semi-royal fashion, wearing low-necked wedding gowns, with their bridal veils thrown back from their faces. Most of the Spencer-Churchill sisters have had numerous families, but Lady Tweedmouth has only one child, a son, Mr. Dudley Marjoribanks, an officer in the 'Blues.' His Marriage, a year or two ago with Miss Muriel Brodrick, eldest daughter of Mr. St. John Brodrick, was, like that of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Gladstone, a matrimonial alliance between the Liberal and Conservative parties.

---

"Like all the Churchill sisterhood, Lady Tweedmouth is clever, and gifted with quite unusual powers of organisation; she is also a great reader, and especially delights in books on history and politics. From the time of her marriage she elected to share her husband's views, and is now an ardent supporter of the National Liberal Club, and one of the most successful hostesses of the Liberal party. Brook House, Park Lane, makes a good background for hospitality and Lady Tweedmouth entertains well and frequently, giving many dinners and an occasional big ball, with Royalty as the guests of the evening. Her jewels are splendid, and her fine figure is always richly and becomingly gowned. She favours black or black and white in the evening, wears much beautiful lace, and in the winter appears with wonderful furs. She possesses many diamond ornaments, and among them are some large and extremely valuable single diamonds. Her emeralds are also noticeably good; and during the Coronation season of 1902 she acquired a magnificent square emerald, set in diamonds in the form of a pendant."

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I give this notice deliberately in the present tense, because it shows so vividly how Lady Tweedmouth, almost to the very last, threw herself into social and Society work for the cause which she and her husband adorned. May she now rest well.

---

I like that story told by Mr. Leupp, in his recent book about President Roosevelt, of the way in which the tactful "Teddy" made the punishment fit the crime on one occasion, after the manner of Mr. Gilbert's humorous Mikado. When Roosevelt was still Police Commissioner, Dr. Ahlwardt, the famous Jew-baiter came to America from Germany to stir up an anti-Semitic crusade, and asked for police protection. He got it. Mr. Roosevelt assigned him an ample bodyguard of police to protect him on all occasions, and he took care that every member of the guard should be a Jew, and not merely a Jew by extraction, but an obvious Jew in physiognomy and speech. Under such auspices the Jew baiter's ferocity against the men who safeguarded and nursed him at every step became absurd. And his mission fizzled out.

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Talking of Mr. Gilbert's Mikado, and the topsy turvy justice of the town of Titipu torchard owners in the Thames valley are grumbling, in spite of the fine fruit-harvest, at the vagaries of local justice. Last week, some lads who had pilfered fruit were fined half a sovereign apiece, the fines to be remitted if their mothers thrashed them to the satisfaction of the police. Without exception the mothers paid the fines? Whereas a fornight before, that courteous Cadi and most competent barrister, Mr. Montague Sharp, chairman of the Brentford J. P's meted out to a youngster charged with stealing apples quite a public-school penalty. He made him write out fifty times in his best handwriting, the improving injunction, 'Thou shalt not steal apples."

---

I was asking, the other day, a particularly erudite lawyer what actual advantages accrue to poor Mr. Adolf Beck from the "free pardon"—what an ironical term, by-the-way, seeing that it is given for offences that have not been committed! Naturally, and of course, there is personal liberty, but I meant over and beyond that. And the financial "compensation"—another grim word—does not go with the "pardon." It is quite an act of grace. I wanted to know the stricts legal advantages of a free pardon, "Just two," said my friend. "Poor Beck can sue you if you ever describe him as a convict and he may hold a publican's licence."

---

REGARDING mosquito broods and the number of specimens that develop within a limited area, few persons recognise the fact that breeding is intensive rather than extensive. It is not that there is a scattering of insects over a large area. There is on the contrary, a concentration of specimens within a limited space. The best illustration of that was seen last year in one of the New Jersey resorts, where a small pond, with an area of 1,894 square feet, produced in one brood over ten million six hundred thousand specimens.

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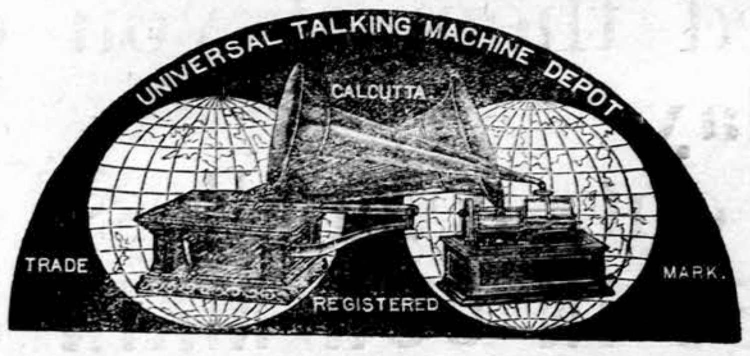

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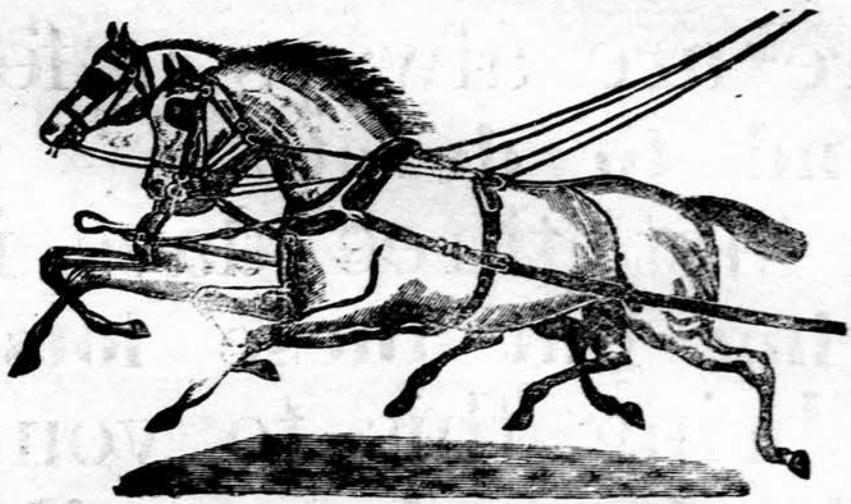

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there are always a few odd lots left to be cleared out!
**We intend to devote**
the first three days in the month of September, to the object
**Of Clearing out these lots!**
We bring this to your notice, as we believe there will be such
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**The Days are Thursday, Friday, Saturday**
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**TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES**

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

### THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

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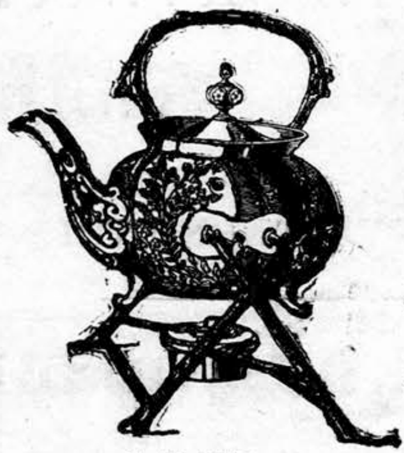

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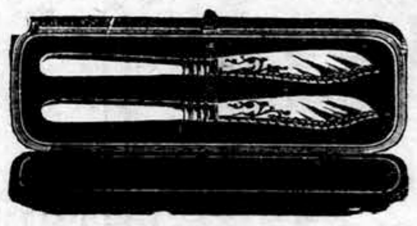
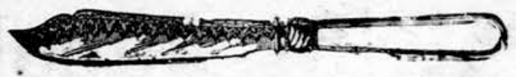
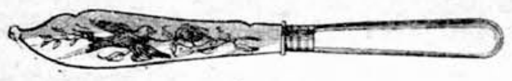


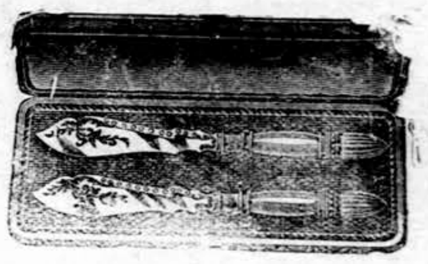
Sterling Silver Blades. Mother-of-Pearl handles, in case. Rs 35.



Best electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver
Ivory handle or Mother-of-Pearl, Rs. 3.



Best Electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver.
Ivory handle, Rs. 2/8.



Sterling Silver Blades, Rs. 30
Plain, complete, in case.
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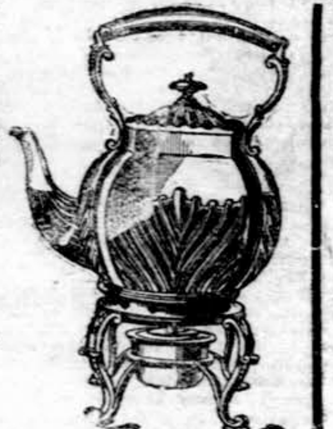

Spirit Kettle.
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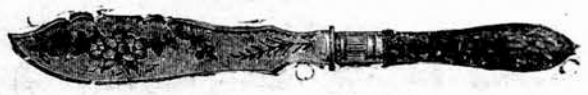

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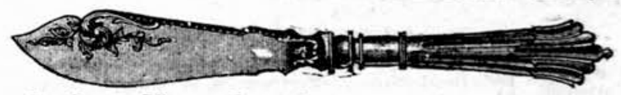

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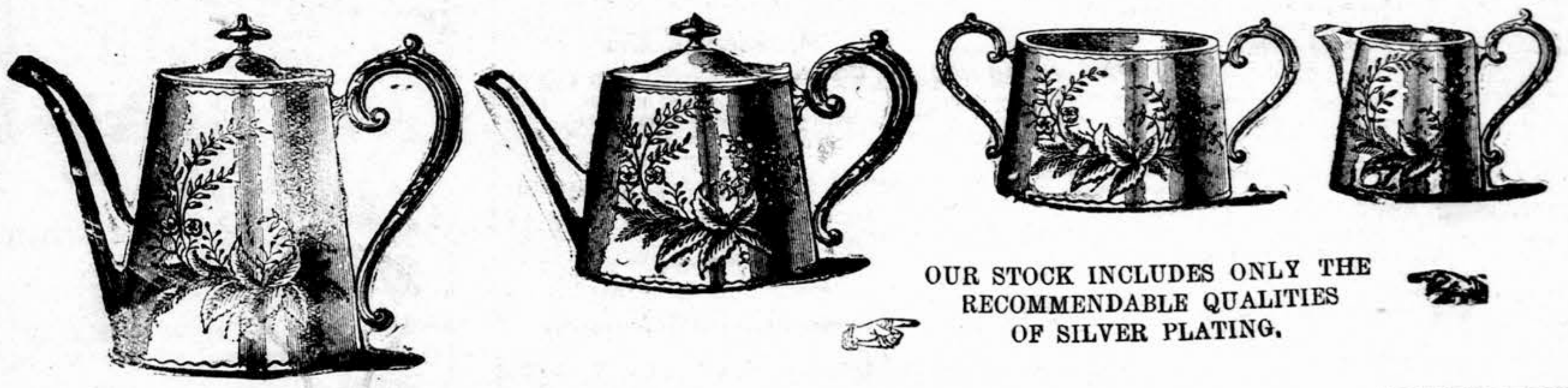
Hand engraved. Rs. 32.



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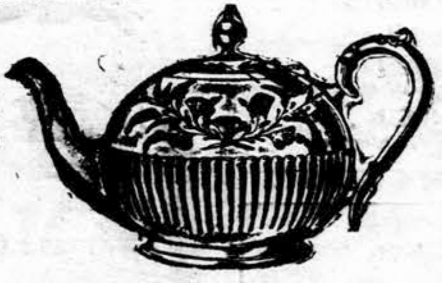

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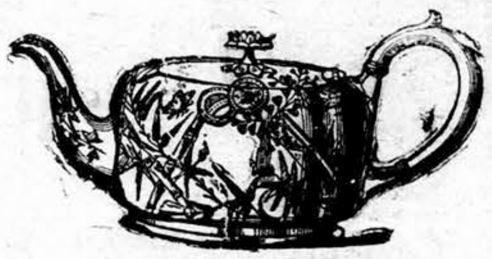

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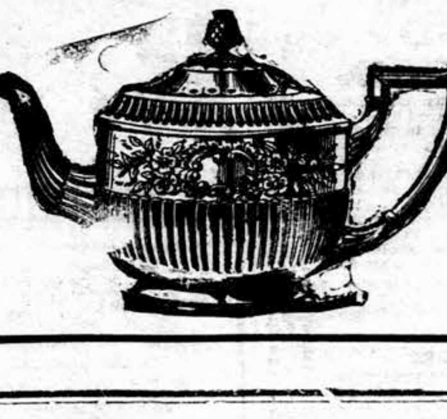

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Quality Silver
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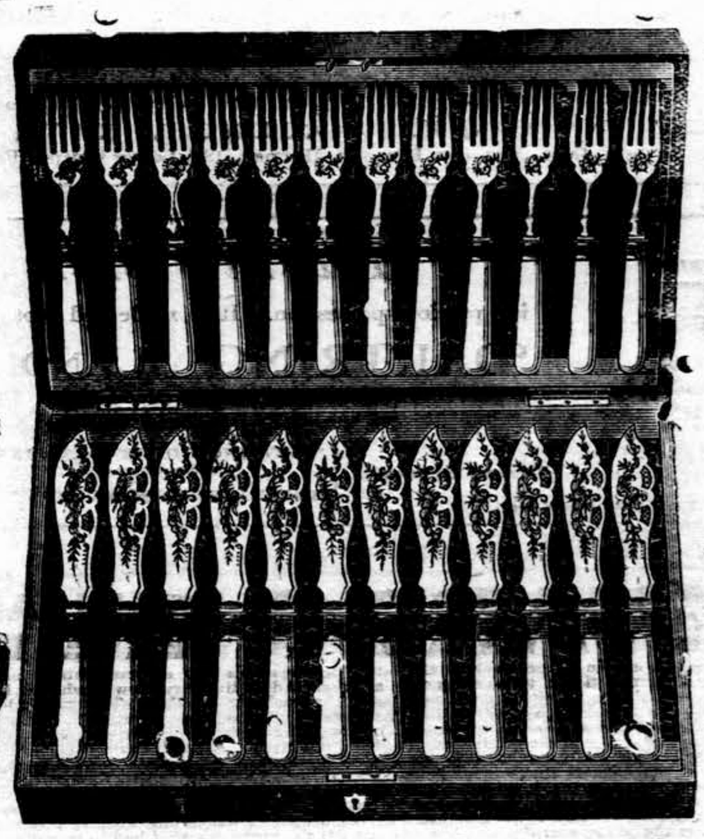
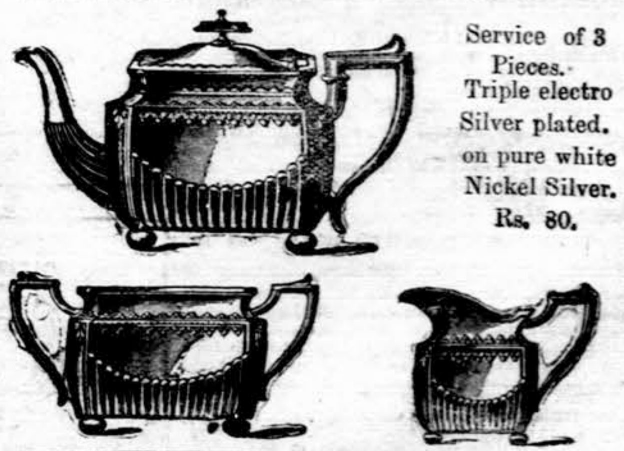


E. P. Fish Knives, Silver ferrules, Ivory handles. Doz. pairs in case, Rs. 75, ½ dozen pairs in case, Rs. 42.



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Silver plated.
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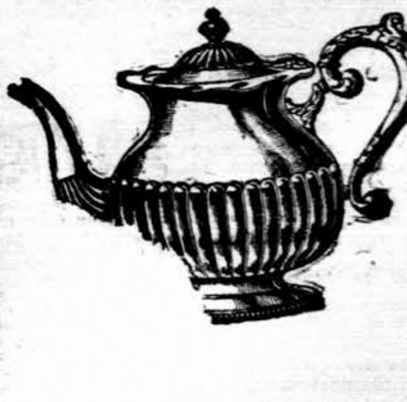
Nickel Silver.
Rs. 80.



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## MAGNESIA

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MEN & WOMEN

BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

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## APIOL & STEEL PILLS
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A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
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